

# Guinea-Bissau

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

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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 that Guinea-Bissau has a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection and reporting of priority AMR pathogens. Guinea-Bissau is not listed as a country with a national action plan in the World Health Organization's (WHO) library. [1] The WHO has conducted a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of Guinea-Bissau in July 2019. The JEE states that the country does not have any policies, norms or other national documents on AMR (page 16). The JEE also states that the country does not have any surveillance system for AMR pathogens. [2] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017". The plan mentions AMR once in page 20: "There is no information about multiresistant tuberculosis". [3] There is evidence that a 2018-2022 version of the National Plan for Health Development was created in 2017; however, the actual document was not found. [4] Guinea-Bissau has the "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka'", published in March 2015. The plan covers several topics, including good governance, natural resources and biodiversity, infrastructure, human capital and social welfare, and private sector development. The plan briefly mentions epidemiological surveillance in page 145, claiming that Guinea-Bissau will adopt an epidemiological surveillance system to accompany the development of all animal-raising sectors, with the central role of monitoring and preventing infectious diseases. There are no mentions of antimicrobial resistance in the document. [5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [6,7] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [8]

[1] World Health Organization. "Library of national action plans". [<https://www.who.int/drugresistance/action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[4] Sá Guerreiro, C., P. Ferrinho, Z. Hartz. July-September 2018. "Health Evaluation in Republic of Guinea-Bissau: a meta-evaluation of the National Plan for Health Development (Avaliação em saúde na República da Guiné-Bissau: uma meta-avaliação do Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário)". *Saúde Debate*, v. 42, n. 118, p. 549-565. [<http://www.scielo.br/pdf/sdeb/v42n118/0103-1104-sdeb-42-118-0549.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[5] Government of Guinea-Bissau. March 2015. "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka' (Guiné-Bissau 2025: Plano Estratégico e Operacional 2015-2020 'Terra Ranka')".

[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs176530.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[7] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[8] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

### 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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national laboratory system that has the capacity to test the 7+1 priority AMR pathogens. Guinea-Bissau has a national reference laboratory, the National Laboratory of Public Health (LNSP), which is part of the National Institute of Public Health. According to the WHO's Joint External Evaluation mission report conducted in July 2019, on page 29, the LNSP has the capacity to test for *Shigella* and tuberculosis, however it is not clear if the testing is for the drug-resistant strains. Other diseases that it can test are: Ebola, Chikungunya, Zika, Cholera, Dengue, Measles, Meningococcal meningitis, Typhoid fever, Yellow fever, HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Leptospirosis. The JEE report also highlights "Development of a national surveillance system for AMR in the human health sectors" as an area that needs strengthening. [1] There is also insufficient evidence that the LNSP has the capacity to test for the other priority AMR pathogens. On *K. pneumonia* and *S. pneumoniae*, Guinea-Bissau's "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" claims in page 21 that Comunidade Santo Egdio (a hospital in Bissau) manages the main reference center for pneumology in the country. However, the plan does not confirm that it conducts tests for *K. pneumonia* and *S. pneumoniae*. [2] On *E. coli*, there are mentions of tests for the disease, but they were conducted for a study. While the researchers used equipment and facilities of the LNSP in Bissau, the consumables for the analyses were brought in from Portugal; therefore, there is insufficient evidence that it has the capacity to test for *E. coli* on a regular basis. [3] In a study on the prevalence of community-acquired bacteraemia in Guinea-Bissau of 2014, researchers found that there is high prevalence of *S. aureus*, salmonella, and *S. pneumoniae*. The article clearly states that the country does not have the capacity for diagnostics of those diseases. [4] On *N. gonorrhoeae*, a study published in 2012 mentions that "in Guinea-Bissau, in routine, the laboratory diagnosis of *N. gonorrhoeae* is mainly based on microscopy of Gram stained urogenital smears"; however, the same article also notes that "knowledge regarding the characteristics and transmission of circulating strains of *N. gonorrhoeae* (including antibiotic resistance) is entirely lacking". This suggests that evidence for tests of *N. gonorrhoeae* is insufficient. [5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [6,7] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [8] No information was found on sentinel sites for AMR pathogens.

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[3] Bancessi, A., et al. 2020. "Quality Assessment of Three Types of Drinking Water Sources in Guinea-Bissau". [[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344476304\\_Quality\\_Assessment\\_of\\_Three\\_Types\\_of\\_Drinking\\_Water\\_Sources\\_in\\_Guinea-Bissau](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344476304_Quality_Assessment_of_Three_Types_of_Drinking_Water_Sources_in_Guinea-Bissau)]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

- [4] Isendahl, J., et al. 2014. "Prevalence of community-acquired bacteraemia in Guinea-Bissau: an observational study". [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4297428/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.
- [5] Olsen, B., et al. 2012. "Phenotypic and genetic characterisation of bacterial sexually transmitted infections in Bissau, Guinea-Bissau, West Africa: a prospective cohort study". [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3329603/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.
- [6] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.
- [7] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.
- [8] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that there is any government agency conducting detection or surveillance activities for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms in the environment. Guinea-Bissau is not listed as a country with a national action plan in the World Health Organization's (WHO) library. [1] The WHO has conducted a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of Guinea-Bissau in July 2019. The JEE states that the country does not conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms (page 15). [2] Guinea-Bissau has a State Secretariat of Environment and Biodiversity, but no website was found except for its Facebook page. [3] There is no evidence in Guinea-Bissau's "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" that there is any agency conducting detection or surveillance activities in soil, waterways, etc, for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms. Indeed, the plan states in page 85 that "There is not real network of laboratories in the country to support epidemiological surveillance". [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [5,6] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [7]

- [1] World Health Organization. "Library of national action plans". [<https://www.who.int/drugresistance/action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.
- [2] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação Externa Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.
- [3] Facebook. State Secretary of Environment of Guinea-Bissau. [<https://www.facebook.com/pg/Secretaria-de-Estado-do-Ambiente-da-Guin%C3%A9-Bissau-2110242062630820/posts/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 3 November 2020.
- [5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.
- [6] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.
- [7] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

## 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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans. The World Health Organization (WHO) has conducted a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of Guinea-Bissau in July 2019. The JEE states that one of the weaknesses of Guinea-Bissau in regard to AMR pathogens is the need to develop national policies that control all aspects of use and commerce of medications for human and animal health (page 17). There are no mentions of existing national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans. [1] Dr Zeferina Gomes da Costa, the director of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Laboratories and Medicines (DIFARLM) of Guinea-Bissau, issued a presentation document for an event on 26 October 2016 (event unknown) that provides a snapshot of the pharmaceutical situation in the country. The author notes that Guinea-Bissau has a national form of medications, among other regulatory documents for the medical and pharmaceutical area; however, the documents are outdated, are not widely-disseminated, and they need to be consolidated. [2] None of the documents mentioned, including the national form of medications, which is the one most relevant in requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans, could be found. No website for DIFARLM, the regulatory body for medications and pharmaceutical products, was found. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [3,4] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has an association for pharmacists and professionals in the pharmaceutical area. Guinea-Bissau is a member of the Association of Pharmacists in Portuguese-Language Countries (AFPLP). [6] In addition, there are news articles that confirm the existence of the Association of Pharmacists of Guinea-Bissau, such as an article by RFI in 2015 and another by newspaper CM in 2013. [7,8] Yet, no website for the Association of Pharmacists of Guinea-Bissau was found.

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliaçã;o External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guin&eacute;-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[2] Department of Pharmaceuticals, Laboratories and Medicines (Guinea-Bissau). 26 October 2016. "Situaçã;o Farmac&eacute;utica da Guin&eacute;-Bissau". [[https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/26\\_9h\\_Pre-Conference%20Roundtable\\_Guin%C3%A9%20Bissau%2002.pdf](https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/26_9h_Pre-Conference%20Roundtable_Guin%C3%A9%20Bissau%2002.pdf)]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[6] Association of Pharmacists of Portuguese-Language Countries. "Who we are (Quem somos)". [<http://www.afplp.org/?categoryID=5&page=Cat>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[7] RFI. 20 October 2015. "Autoridades guineenses mandam encerrar farm&aacute;cias". RFI. [<http://pt.rfi.fr/guine-bissau/20151020-autoridades-guineenses-madam-encerrar-farmacias>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[8] CM Jornal. 25 January 2013. "Medicamentos de origem duvidosa vendidos na Guin&eacute;-Bissau". CM Jornal. [<https://www.cmjornal.pt/sociedade/detalhe/medicamentos-de-origem-duvidosa-vendidos-na-guine-bissau>] Accessed 3 November 2020.

### 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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals. The WHO has conducted a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of Guinea-Bissau in July 2019. The JEE states that one of the weaknesses of Guinea-Bissau in regard to AMR pathogens is the need to develop national policies that control all aspects of use and commerce of medications for human and animal health (page 17). There are no mentions of existing national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals. [1] Dr Zeferina Gomes da Costa, the director of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Laboratories and Medicines (DIFARLM) of Guinea-Bissau, issued a presentation document for an event on 26 October 2016 (event unknown) that provides a snapshot of the pharmaceutical situation in the country. The author notes that Guinea-Bissau has a national form of medications, among other regulatory documents for the medical and pharmaceutical area; however, the documents are outdated, are not widely-disseminated, and they need to be consolidated. [2] None of the documents mentioned, including the national form of medications, which is the one most relevant in requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use, could be found. No website for DIFARLM, the regulatory body for medications and pharmaceutical products, was found. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [3,4] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has an association for pharmacists and professionals in the pharmaceutical area. Guinea-Bissau is a member of the Association of Pharmacists in Portuguese-Language Countries (AFPLP). [6] In addition, there are news articles that confirm the existence of the Association of Pharmacists of Guinea-Bissau, such as an article by RFI in 2015 and another by newspaper CM in 2013. [7,8] Yet, no website for the Association of Pharmacists of Guinea-Bissau was found.

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[2] Department of Pharmaceuticals, Laboratories and Medicines (Guinea-Bissau). 26 October 2016. "Situação Farmacêutica da Guiné-Bissau". [[https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/26\\_9h\\_Pre-Conference%20Roundtable\\_Guin%C3%A9%20Bissau%2002.pdf](https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/26_9h_Pre-Conference%20Roundtable_Guin%C3%A9%20Bissau%2002.pdf)]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[6] Association of Pharmacists of Portuguese-Language Countries. "Who we are (Quem somos)". [<http://www.afplp.org/?categoryID=5&page=Cat>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[7] RFI. 20 October 2015. "Autoridades guineenses mandam encerrar farmácias". RFI. [<http://pt.rfi.fr/guine-bissau/20151020-autoridades-guineenses-mandam-encerrar-farmacias>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[8] CM Jornal. 25 January 2013. "Medicamentos de origem duvidosa vendidos na Guiné-Bissau". CM Jornal.

[<https://www.cmjornal.pt/sociedade/detalhe/medicamentos-de-origem-duvidosa-vendidos-na-guine-bissau>] Accessed 3 November 2020.

## 1.2 ZOOBOTIC 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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a plan on zoonotic diseases. The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) published in June 2019 a PVS Gap Analysis Report for Guinea-Bissau. The PVS Gap Analysis Report states on page 33 that Guinea-Bissau must, as a priority, develop a strategic plan for zoonotic diseases, especially for rabies and anthrax. The OIE recognizes that Guinea-Bissau has one active strategic plan against ovine rinderpest (commonly known as PPR, or peste des petits ruminants) for 2019-2024. [1] The actual plan against PPR was not found. Guinea-Bissau had published an OIE PVS assessment in 2008. The OIE PVS assessment states on page 46 that Guinea-Bissau has created a "National Strategic Plan to Prevent and Combat Avian Flu" in 2006. [2] The plan is publicly available and it includes a comprehensive set of measures to prevent and fight the zoonotic disease, which also considers the disease in terms of being a risk to human health. However, the plan does not have a time frame. [3] No other updates to the Avian Flu plan was found nor are there any other plans on other zoonotic diseases. It must be noted that the OIE's PVS Gap Analysis Report of 2019 and the OIE's PVS Assessment Report of 2008 contradict each other in this question. The 2019 report states that Guinea-Bissau does not have an Avian Flu plan, while the 2008 states that it does, which is corroborated by the actual plan. Furthermore, the WHO's JEE report of 2019 states that Guinea-Bissau has an anthrax plan, which could not be found. [4] The OIE 2019 report states that the country does not have an anthrax plan. Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". However, no mention of zoonotic diseases, zoonoses or animal health has been found in the document. [5] Guinea-Bissau has the "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka'", published in March 2015. The plan covers several topics, including good governance, natural resources and biodiversity, infrastructure, human capital and social welfare, and private sector development. The document on page 145 mentions that it plans to create a plan to combat animal diseases; however, no evidence has been found that this plan has been developed or is in the process of development. [6] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [7,8] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [9]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health. June 2019. "PVS Gap Analysis Report: Guinea-Bissau (Rapport d'analyse des écarts PVS: Guinée Bissau)".

[[https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/20202001\\_Rapport\\_GAP\\_Guinea\\_Bissau.pdf](https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/20202001_Rapport_GAP_Guinea_Bissau.pdf)]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[2] World Organisation for Animal Health. 2008. "Evaluation of Veterinary Services in Guinea-Bissau Using the OIE PVS tool (Evaluation des Services Vétérinaires de Guinée-Bissau à l'aide de l'outil PVS de l'OIE)".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/docs/pdf/Guinee-Bissau\\_OIE-PVS\\_300708.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/Guinee-Bissau_OIE-PVS_300708.pdf)]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Public Health. March 2006. "National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu (Plano Estratégico Nacional de Prevenção e de Luta contra a Gripe das Aves)".

[<http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/PLANOESTRATEGICONACIONALDEPREVENCAOEDELUTACONTRAAGRIPEASAVES.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[4] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)".



[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[6] Government of Guinea-Bissau. March 2015. "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka' (Guiné-Bissau 2025: Plano Estratégico e Operacional 2015-2020 'Terra Ranka')".

[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs176530.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[7] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[8] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[9] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

### 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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy documents which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans.

Guinea-Bissau has plans to combat malaria and avian flu, but they are both outdated. The National Strategic Plan to combat Malaria in Guinea-Bissau is for 2006-2010, published in June 2006, and there is no evidence that there is an updated version of the plan. However, the malaria plan includes measures to reduce spillover risks, such as the pulverization of residences with pesticides to eliminate the mosquito that transmits the disease as well as the promotion and distribution of bed nets with insecticides against the same mosquitoes. [1] The National Strategic Plan to Prevent and Combat Avian Flu of 2006 includes measures in page 12 to reduce the risk of spillover events from animals to humans. It includes specific measures to prevent the spillover and infections, such as providing appropriate disinfectants, and cleaning and disinfecting the infected area and equipment. [2]

The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) published in June 2019 a PVS Gap Analysis Report for Guinea-Bissau, which did not indicate any specific measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans. [3] The WHO has conducted a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of Guinea-Bissau in July 2019. The JEE confirms the OIE's findings, such that the country does not have plans for zoonotic diseases that pose threats for humans and animals in the national and international scope of public health. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [5,6] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health. June 2006. "National Strategic Plan to combat Malaria in Guinea-Bissau 2006-2010 (Plano Estratégico Nacional Fazer Recuar o Paludismo na Guiné-Bissau 2006-2010)".

[[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/doc4\\_pen-finapalul2006-10.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/doc4_pen-finapalul2006-10.pdf)]. Accessed 9 May 2021.

[2] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Public Health. March 2006. "National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu (Plano Estratégico Nacional de Prevenção e de Luta contra a Gripe das Aves)".

[<http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/PLANOESTRATEGICONACIONALDEPREVENCAOEDELUTACONTRAAGRIPEDASAVES.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[3] World Organisation for Animal Health. June 2019. "PVS Gap Analysis Report: Guinea-Bissau (Rapport d'analyse des écarts PVS: Guinée Bissau)".

[[https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/20202001\\_Rapport\\_GAP\\_Guinea\\_Bissau.pdf](https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/20202001_Rapport_GAP_Guinea_Bissau.pdf)]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[4] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)".

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 9 May 2021.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 9 May 2021.

[7] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 9 May 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 that Guinea-Bissau has a national plan, guideline or law that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern. There is only evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a plan that take into account for surveillance in the case of Avian Flu. Guinea-Bissau has published an OIE PVS assessment in 2008. The OIE PVS assessment states on page 46 that Guinea-Bissau has created a "Strategic National Plan to Prevent and Combat Avian Flu" in 2006. [1] The plan is publicly available and it includes a comprehensive set of measures to prevent and fight the zoonotic disease, including a section dedicated to surveillance and control of Avian Flu. [2] No other updates to the Avian Flu plan was found nor are there any other plan on other zoonotic diseases. The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) published in June 2019 a PVS Gap Analysis Report for Guinea-Bissau. The PVS Gap Analysis Report states on page 33 that Guinea-Bissau must, as a priority, develop a strategic plan for zoonotic diseases, especially for rabies and anthrax. The OIE recognizes that Guinea-Bissau has one active strategic plan against ovine renderpest (commonly known as PPR, or peste des petits ruminants) for 2019-2024. [3] The actual plan against PPR was not found. The WHO has conducted a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of Guinea-Bissau in July 2019. The JEE confirms the OIE's findings, such that the country does not have plans for zoonotic diseases that pose threats for humans and animals in the national and international scope of public health. [4] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". However, no mention of zoonotic diseases, zoonoses or animal health has been found in the document. [5] Guinea-Bissau has the "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka'", published in March 2015. The plan covers several topics, including good governance, natural resources and biodiversity, infrastructure, human capital and social welfare, and private sector development. The document on page 145 mentions that it plans to create a plan to combat animal diseases, including a plan to create a mechanism for surveillance and control of zoonotic pathogens of public health concern; however, no evidence has been found that this plan has been developed or is in the process of development. [6] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [7,8] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [9]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health. 2008. "Evaluation of Veterinary Services in Guinea-Bissau Using the OIE PVS tool (Evaluation des Services Vétérinaires de Guinée-Bissau à l'aide de l'outil PVS de l'OIE)".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/docs/pdf/Guinee-Bissau\\_OIE-PVS\\_300708.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/Guinee-Bissau_OIE-PVS_300708.pdf)].

Accessed 3 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Public Health. March 2006. "National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu (Plano Estratégico Nacional de Prevenção e de Luta contra a Gripe das Aves)".

[<http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/PLANOESTRATEGICONACIONALDEPREVENCAOEDELUTACONTRAAGRIPEDESAVES.pdf>].

Accessed 3 November 2020.

[3] World Organisation for Animal Health. June 2019. "PVS Gap Analysis Report: Guinea-Bissau (Rapport d'analyse des écarts PVS: Guinée Bissau)".

[[https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/20202001\\_Rapport\\_GAP\\_Guinea\\_Bissau.pdf](https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/20202001_Rapport_GAP_Guinea_Bissau.pdf)].

Accessed 3 November 2020.

[4] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)".

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[4] Government of Guinea-Bissau. March 2015. "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka' (Guiné-Bissau 2025: Plano Estratégico e Operacional 2015-2020 'Terra Ranka')".

[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs176530.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[7] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[8] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

### 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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries.

The WHO's JEE Report of 2019 states that "The multisectoral coordination and communication mechanism is carried out through the Center Operational Emergency in Health (COES), located at INASA and created by ministerial order 22/GMS/2015 of 11 August. There is a National Multisectoral Coordination Committee for Zoonotic Diseases that meets fortnightly at COES. Epidemiological surveillance in human populations is also situated at INASA. Animal health surveillance works at the Ministry of Agriculture, facing many difficulties due to financial and human resource problems... During the fortnightly meetings of multi-sector coordination at COES, the events are discussed of zoonoses occurring in the period, and joint risk assessments are carried out and field missions of the multi-sector rapid response team. Sharing laboratory reports between the public health and animal health laboratories these fortnightly meetings take place of COES coordination. There is also an Epidemiological Bulletin which includes some zoonoses, and the Bulletin is shared between the sectors. When there is a suspicion of zoonotic disease outbreaks, the multi-sectoral response team is activated fast, within the framework of COES. An example of joint action in zoonoses was verified during the anthrax event in the Oio region, where a rapid response team was formed. Technicians from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture who investigated and confirmed the cases (samples in people, animals and the environment) and that have implemented the control measures needed. This mission also had the participation of the field epidemiology group of Guinea-Bissau. There are also some plans elaborated

together such as Antrax and the strategic plan of the fight against avian influenza, integrating a steering committee in which health representatives human, animal, IBAP and DGFC, among others, are present." [1] However, this is only evidence of a committee and not a permanent government department, agency or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries.

Guinea-Bissau has published an OIE PVS Gap Analysis Report in 2019. The document states that there is a Network of Epidemiological Surveillance (RENAVE) on page 32. According to the document, RENAVE has 14 active posts of surveillance in the country; however, there is no evidence that RENAVE functions across ministries. RENAVE is a network for passive epidemiological surveillance in Guinea-Bissau. There is no explicit evidence that it functions across ministries in the OIE PVS Gap Analysis Report. [2] The "Strategic National Plan to Prevent and Combat Avian Flu" of 2006 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Public Health confirms that RENAVE exists, as it includes RENAVE in the plan to combat avian flu, by adding the objective to capacitate 80 technicians in RENAVE to improve communication during a crisis. This document, as it was developed by both the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Public Health, suggests that RENAVE works across ministries. However, details on how it works across ministries was not found. [3] Information on the Committee was not found elsewhere beyond the JEE. An example of the epidemiological bulletin could not be found. No other official source was able to confirm that RENAVE still exists nor is there a website for RENAVE. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [4,5] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliaç&cedil;o External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guin&eacute;-Bissau)&rdquo;. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[2] World Organisation for Animal Health. June 2019. "PVS Gap Analysis Report: Guinea-Bissau (Rapport d&rsquo;analyse des &eacute;carts PVS: Guin&eacute;e Bissau)". [[https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/20202001\\_Rapport\\_GAP\\_Guinea\\_Bissau.pdf](https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/20202001_Rapport_GAP_Guinea_Bissau.pdf)]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Public Health. March 2006. "National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu (Plano Estrat&eacute;gico Nacional de Preven&ccedil;o e de Luta contra a Gripe das Aves)". [<http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/PLANOESTRATEGICONACIONALDEPREVENCAOEDELUTACONTRAAGRIPEDASAVES.pdf>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 3 November 2020.

## 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 that Guinea-Bissau has a national mechanism for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. Guinea-Bissau has published an OIE PVS Gap Analysis Report in 2019. On page 62 of the document, the OIE states that Guinea-Bissau has some capacity to trace some animals. There is no mention of owners being able to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. [1] The "Strategic National Plan to Prevent and Combat Avian Flu" of 2006 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Public Health makes only one mention of owners in the document, recommending owners to isolate birds that have shown signs of contamination. No other mentions are made on the matter. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [3,4] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health. June 2019. "PVS Gap Analysis Report: Guinea-Bissau (Rapport d'analyse des écarts PVS: Guinée Bissau)".

[[https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/20202001\\_Rapport\\_GAP\\_Guinea\\_Bissau.pdf](https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/20202001_Rapport_GAP_Guinea_Bissau.pdf)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Public Health. March 2006. "National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu (Plano Estratégico Nacional de Prevenção e de Luta contra a Gripe das Aves)".

[<http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/PLANOESTRATEGICONACIONALDEPREVENCAOEDELUTACONTRAAGRIPEDESAVES.pdf>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

### 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 no evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national mechanism for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency; therefore, there is no evidence that there are laws or guidelines that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [1,2] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [3] However, Guinea-Bissau has law number 5 of 27 May 2010 on the Base Law for Information Technology and Communication. Article 11 of this law states that all government employees are obligated to maintain all information collected and obtained through their functions confidential. [4] While this law exists and would apply to the case of animal health surveillance, there is no evidence that animal health surveillance occurs in Guinea-Bissau.

[1] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[2] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[3] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[4] Popular National Assembly (Guinea-Bissau). Law number 5 of 27 May 2010 on the Base Law for Information Technology

and Communication. [<http://arn.gw/activeapp/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/3.-%C2%A6SUP.-B.-O.-N.-%C2%A6-21-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

### 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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau conducts surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife. In June 2019, the OIE published the Gap Analysis Report for Guinea Bissau. The report notes that the country's surveillance program is weak, mentioning in numerous parts of the document that the development of surveillance system a priority. On page 87, the OIE evaluates Guinea-Bissau's passive epidemiological surveillance, which includes wildlife. The organization scores Guinea-Bissau as 2 (out of 5, 1 is the lowest), which means that the country has exercised passive surveillance on select diseases and are capable of producing reports at the national level for select diseases. There are no other relevant mentions of wildlife and surveillance of zoonotic diseases in the document, so it does not confirm whether this score applies to wildlife surveillance. [1] Furthermore, in 2008, the OIE published the PVS Assessment Report for Guinea-Bissau, which, on page, it states that "Some blood samples have also been taken from wildlife as part of the active surveillance of Rinderpest through hunting camps and through traditional hunters: 7 samples were collected between 2001 and 2002 in Bula, 10 samples in 2003 (rejected due to poor conservation due to lack of cold chain)" (translated from original French). No other evidence has been found. [2] The "Strategic National Plan to Prevent and Combat Avian Flu" of 2006 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Public Health mentions wildlife surveillance, but only in the context that a plan for Avian Flu surveillance amongst wildlife will be developed. [3] There is no evidence that a plan for the surveillance of Avian Flu amongst wildlife has been created. Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". However, no mention of zoonotic diseases, zoonoses or animal health has been found in the document, including any mention of wildlife in the context of zoonotic diseases. [4] Guinea-Bissau has the "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka'", published in March 2015. The plan covers several topics, including good governance, natural resources and biodiversity, infrastructure, human capital and social welfare, and private sector development. The document on page 145 mentions that it plans to create a plan to combat animal diseases, including the creation of epidemiological surveillance of animal health; however, no evidence has been found that this plan has been developed or is in the process of development, nor is there evidence that it includes wildlife. The document only mentions animals in agriculture sector (no mention of wildlife). [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [5,6] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [7]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health. June 2019. "PVS Gap Analysis Report: Guinea-Bissau (Rapport d'analyse des écarts PVS: Guinée Bissau)".

[[https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/20202001\\_Rapport\\_GAP\\_Guinea\\_Bissau.pdf](https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/20202001_Rapport_GAP_Guinea_Bissau.pdf)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[2] World Organisation for Animal Health. 2008. "Evaluation of Veterinary Services in Guinea-Bissau Using the OIE PVS tool (Evaluation des Services Vétérinaires de Guinée-Bissau à l'aide de l'outil PVS de l'OIE)".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/docs/pdf/Guinee-Bissau\\_OIE-PVS\\_300708.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/Guinee-Bissau_OIE-PVS_300708.pdf)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[4] Government of Guinea-Bissau. March 2015. "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka'

(Guiné-Bissau 2025: Plano Estratégico e Operacional 2015-2020 'Terra Ranka')." .

[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs176530.pdf>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[7] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

## 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: 1.3

2018

OIE WAHIS database

### 1.2.4b

Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 3.64

2018

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 that the national plan on zoonotic disease include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. There is some evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a plan on a zoonotic disease. The OIE published in 2008 the PVS Assessment Report for Guinea-Bissau, which states on page 46 that Guinea-Bissau has created a "Strategic National Plan to Prevent and Combat Avian Flu" in 2006. [1] The plan is publicly available and it includes a comprehensive set of measures to prevent and fight the zoonotic disease. However, it only briefly mentions the private sector in the section dedicated for communication on page 9. It states that it will engage with various entities, including the private sector, to capacitate them in the combat against a potential epidemic. No further detail is disclosed on the actions for private sector. [2] No other updates to the Avian Flu plan was found nor are there any other plan on other zoonotic diseases. Neither the OIE PVS assessment of 2008 nor the "Strategic National Plan to Prevent and Combat Avian Flu" of 2006 includes any mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. The OIE PVS assessment of 2008 mentions the private sector only in the context that Guinea-Bissau should have more private veterinaries to provide better animal health service in the country on page 10. [1] In 2019, the OIE published the Gap Analysis Report for Guinea-Bissau. The report mentions the private sector in terms of priorities and actions to engage the private sector; however, it does not make reference to an existing plan that includes the engagement of the private sector. [3] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". However, no mention of zoonotic diseases, zoonoses or animal health has been found in the document. [4] Guinea-Bissau has the "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka'", published in March 2015. The plan covers several topics, including good governance, natural resources and biodiversity, infrastructure, human capital and social welfare, and private sector development. The document on page 145 mentions that it plans to create a plan to combat animal diseases; however, no evidence has been found that this plan has been developed or is in the process of development. [5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [6,7] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [8] The WHO's Joint External Evaluation Report for Guinea-Bissau of 2019 makes no mention of any national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans that includes mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. [9]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health. 2008. "Evaluation of Veterinary Services in Guinea-Bissau Using the OIE PVS tool (Evaluation des Services Vétérinaires de Guinée-Bissau à l'aide de l'outil PVS de l'OIE)".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/docs/pdf/Guinee-Bissau\\_OIE-PVS\\_300708.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/Guinee-Bissau_OIE-PVS_300708.pdf)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Public Health. March 2006. "National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu (Plano Estratégico Nacional de Prevenção e de Luta contra a Gripe das Aves)".

[<http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/PLANOESTRATEGICONACIONALDEPREVENCAOEDLUTACONTRAAGRIPEASAVES.pdf>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[3] World Organisation for Animal Health. June 2019. "PVS Gap Analysis Report: Guinea-Bissau (Rapport d'analyse des écarts PVS: Guinée Bissau)".

[[https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/20202001\\_Rapport\\_GAP\\_Guinea\\_Bissau.pdf](https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/20202001_Rapport_GAP_Guinea_Bissau.pdf)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[5] Government of Guinea-Bissau. March 2015. "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka' (Guiné-Bissau 2025: Plano Estratégico e Operacional 2015-2020 'Terra Ranka')".

[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs176530.pdf>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.



[7] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[8] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[9] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

## 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 that Guinea-Bissau has in place a record of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. Guinea-Bissau acceded to the United Nation's Biological Weapons Convention on 20 August 1976; however, Guinea-Bissau has not submitted a CBM report. [1] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [2,3] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [5] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of available publications is 2012. [6] The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau mentions 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. [7]

[1] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal: Guinea-Bissau". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/guinea-bissau>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[2] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[5] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[7] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and->

materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

### 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 that Guinea-Bissau has in place legislation or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau pertains to biosecurity legislation. [1] Guinea-Bissau has a "National Framework of Biotechnology and Biosecurity" of March 2008, by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. However, it explains in its glossary (Page 8) that biosecurity refers to genetically-modified organisms, and it does not refer to the protection, control of, and accountability for high-consequence biological agents and toxins, and critical relevant biological materials and information within laboratories to prevent unauthorized possession, loss, theft, misuse, diversion, or intentional release. [2] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017", and it mentions "biosecurity" in page 62; however, in the context of the document, it refers to biosafety rather than biosecurity as defined in this question. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [4,5] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [6] Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [7] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [8] Guinea-Bissau acceded to the United Nation's Biological Weapons Convention on 20 August 1976; however, Guinea-Bissau has not submitted a CBM report. [9]

[1] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. "Guinea-Bissau National Biotechnology and Biosafety Framework (Quadro Nacional da Biotecnologia e Biosegurança de Guiné-Bissau)". March 2008. [[http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/GB\\_NBF\\_Portugais.pdf](http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/GB_NBF_Portugais.pdf)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[6] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[7] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[8] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[9] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal: Guinea-Bissau". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/guinea-bissau]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

### 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 that Guinea-Bissau has in place an agency responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations. Guinea-Bissau acceded to the United Nation's Biological Weapons Convention on 20 August 1976; however, Guinea-Bissau has not submitted a CBM report. [1] Guinea-Bissau has a "National Framework of Biotechnology and Biosecurity" of March 2008, by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. However, it explains in its glossary (Page 8) that biosecurity refers to genetically-modified organisms, and it does not refer to the protection, control of, and accountability for high-consequence biological agents and toxins, and critical relevant biological materials and information within laboratories to prevent unauthorized possession, loss, theft, misuse, diversion, or intentional release. [2] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017", and it mentions "biosecurity" in page 62; however, in the context of the document, it refers to biosafety rather than biosecurity as defined in this question. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [4,5] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [7] The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau mentions an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations. [8]

[1] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal: Guinea-Bissau". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/guinea-bissau]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. "Guinea-Bissau National Biotechnology and Biosafety Framework (Quadro Nacional da Biotecnologia e Biosegurança de Guiné-Bissau)". March 2008. [http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/GB\_NBF\_Portugais.pdf]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\_2008-2017\_gb.pdf]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [http://inasagb.org/]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[7] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[8] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. Guinea-Bissau acceded to the United Nation's Biological Weapons Convention on 20 August 1976; however, Guinea-Bissau has not submitted a CBM report. [1] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [2,3] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [6] The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau mentions any action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. [7]

[1] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal: Guinea-Bissau". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/guinea-bissau]. Accessed 16 April 2019.

[2] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [http://inasagb.org/]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog]. Accessed 20 March 2019.

[6] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[7] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for anthrax or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen. Academic articles indicate that Guinea-Bissau has the capacity of performing PCR-based diagnostic testing for tuberculosis, HIV, malaria, haemoglobin disorders, Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type 1, salmonella, A. gambiae and A. melas. [1,2,3,4,5,6,7] No academic articles were found that shows PCR-based diagnostic testing for anthrax or Ebola in Guinea Bissau. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [8,9]

However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [10] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [11] The WHO's Joint External Evaluation Report for Guinea Bissau of 2019 notes that Guinea-Bissau has the capability to test for Ebola, but there is no mention of conducting PCR-based diagnostic testing. [12]

- [1] Groenheit, R., et al. 2011. "The Guinea-Bissau Family of Mycobacterium tuberculosis Complex Revisited". PLoS ONE 6 [4]. [<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0018601>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.
- [2] Walther-Jallow, L., et al. 1999. "High concordance between polymerase chain reaction and antibody testing of specimens from individuals dually infected with HIV types 1 and 2 in Guinea-Bissau, West Africa". AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10445807>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.
- [3] Gonçalves, A., et al. 1996. "The epidemiology of malaria in Prábis, Guinea-Bissau". Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz. [[http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0074-02761996000100002](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0074-02761996000100002)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.
- [4] Masmás, Tania N., et al. 2005. "Inherited Hemoglobin Disorders in Guinea-Bissau, West Africa: A Population Study". International journal for hemoglobin research. [<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03630260600755385>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.
- [5] Tienen, Carla van, et al. 2012. "Molecular Epidemiology of Endemic Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type 1 in a Rural Community in Guinea-Bissau". PLoS Negl Trop Dis 6 [6]. [<https://journals.plos.org/plosntds/article?id=10.1371/journal.pntd.0001690>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.
- [6] Al-Emran, Hassan M., et al. 15 March 2016. "Validation and Identification of Invasive Salmonella Serotypes in Sub-Saharan Africa by Multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction". Clinical Infectious Diseases, Volume 62, Issue suppl\_1, Pages S80–S82. [[https://academic.oup.com/cid/article/62/suppl\\_1/S80/2566548](https://academic.oup.com/cid/article/62/suppl_1/S80/2566548)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.
- [7] Pålsson, K., et al. 1998. "The palpal ratio method compared with PCR to distinguish between Anopheles gambiae s.s. and A. melas from Guinea Bissau, West Africa". Acta Tropica. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9707368>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.
- [8] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.
- [9] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.
- [10] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.
- [11] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.
- [12] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau requires biosecurity training, using a standardised, 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. Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017". The Plan mentions biosecurity several times, particularly in section 4.1.4.2 on Blood Transfusions and Biosecurity (Tranfusão sanguínea e biossegurança) that starts on page 44; however, in the context of the document, it refers to biosafety rather than biosecurity as defined in this question. [1] There is no training mentioned in the context of biosecurity. There is no mention of biosecurity training in the "Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020". [2] The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau pertains to biosecurity legislation. [3] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [4] Guinea-Bissau acceded to the United Nation's Biological Weapons Convention on 20 August 1976; however, Guinea-Bissau has not submitted a CBM report. [5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [6,7] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [8] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [9]

[1] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[2] Government of Guinea-Bissau. March 2015. "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka' (Guiné-Bissau 2025: Plano Estratégico e Operacional 2015-2020 'Terra Ranka')". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs176530.pdf>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[3] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guineebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[5] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal: Guinea-Bissau". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/guinea-bissau>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[7] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[8] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[9] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has regulations or licensing conditions that specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to drug testing, background checks, or psychological or mental fitness checks. Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017". The Plan mentions biosecurity several times, particularly in section 4.1.4.2 on Blood Transfusions and Biosecurity (Tranfusão sanguínea e biossegurança) that starts on page 44; however, in the context of the document, it refers to biosafety rather than biosecurity as defined in this question. [1] There is no mention of drug testing, background checks or psychological or mental fitness checks for personnel who work with dangerous pathogens or substances. There is no mention of checks for personnel who work with dangerous pathogens or substances in the "Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020". [2] The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau pertains to biosecurity legislation. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [4,5] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [7] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [8] Guinea-Bissau acceded to the United Nation's Biological Weapons Convention on 20 August 1976; however, Guinea-Bissau has not submitted a CBM report. [9]

[1] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[2] Government of Guinea-Bissau. March 2015. "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka' (Guiné-Bissau 2025: Plano Estratégico e Operacional 2015-2020 'Terra Ranka')". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs176530.pdf>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[3] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 18 March 2019.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[7] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[8] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

[9] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal: Guinea-Bissau". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/guinea-bissau>]. Accessed 4 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances. Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". The Plan mentions biosecurity several times, particularly in section 4.1.4.2 on Blood Transfusions and Biosecurity (Tranfusão sanguínea e biossegurança) that starts on page 44; however, in the context of the document, it refers to biosafety rather than biosecurity as defined in this question. The document also mentions transportations many times, often in the context of the lack of transportation infrastructure to fully serve the population with health services, such as in page 43, "precarious and insufficient transportation network". [1] There is no reference in the document on the secure transport of infectious substances (categories A and B). The "Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020" of Guinea-Bissau has a section dedicated to transportation, which starts on page 81. There is no reference to the secure transport of infectious substances (categories A and B) in the document. [2] The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau pertains to biosecurity legislation or the secure transport of infectious substances (categories A and B). [3] Guinea-Bissau acceded to the United Nation's Biological Weapons Convention on 20 August 1976; however, Guinea-Bissau has not submitted a CBM report. [4] Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Transportation and Communication and it has a Facebook website. [5] The Facebook page lists a website, but it was offline at the time of research. [6] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [7,8] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [9] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [10] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [11]

[1] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[2] Government of Guinea-Bissau. March 2015. "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka' (Guiné-Bissau 2025: Plano Estratégico e Operacional 2015-2020 'Terra Ranka')". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs176530.pdf>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[3] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[4] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal: Guinea-Bissau". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/guinea-bissau>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Transport and Communication. [<https://www.facebook.com/setcgb/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[6] Ministry of Transport and Communication website. [<http://www.setc-gb.com/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[7] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[8] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[9] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[10] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau->



ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[11] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guineebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national legislation, regulation, or other guidance in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential. Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". There is no reference in the document on cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential. [1] The "Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020" of Guinea-Bissau makes no reference to cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential. [2] The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. There is one relevant document on custom regulations (regulation number 9 of 2001 of the West African Economic and Monetary Union; however, there is no reference in the document on cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential. [3] Guinea-Bissau acceded to the United Nation's Biological Weapons Convention on 20 August 1976; however, Guinea-Bissau has not submitted a CBM report. [4] Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Transportation and Communication and it has a Facebook website. [5] The Facebook page lists a website, but it was offline at the time of research. [6] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [7,8] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [9] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [10] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [11]

[1] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[2] Government of Guinea-Bissau. March 2015. "Guinea-Bissau 2025: Strategic and Operation Plan 2015-2020: 'Terra Ranka' (Guiné-Bissau 2025: Plano Estratégico e Operacional 2015-2020 'Terra Ranka')". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs176530.pdf>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[3] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[4] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal: Guinea-Bissau". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/guinea-bissau>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Transport and Communication. [<https://www.facebook.com/setcgb/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[6] Ministry of Transport and Communication website. [<http://www.setc-gb.com/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[7] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[8] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

2020.

[9] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[10] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[11] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has in place legislation or regulations related to biosafety. The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau pertains to biosafety. [1] Guinea-Bissau has a "National Framework of Biotechnology and Biosecurity" of March 2008, by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. However, it explains in its glossary (Page 8) that biosecurity refers to genetically-modified organisms, and it does not refer to biosafety in the sense of measures designed primarily to protect the people who work with these substances. [2] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017", and it mentions "biosecurity" in page 44 in the section entitled "Blood transfusions and biosecurity". In this context, "biosecurity" means "biosafety" as per the definitions in the question. Nevertheless, while the section emphasises the importance of biosafety, it also notes that Guinea-Bissau must improve its conditions for biosafety, specifically mentioning: hygiene and environment/venue sanitation, hospital waste treatment, prevention of nosocomial infections including prevention and treatment of cases of accident by exposure. There are no mentions of any existent biosafety legislation or regulations [3] Guinea-Bissau acceded to the United Nation's Biological Weapons Convention on 20 August 1976; however, Guinea-Bissau has not submitted a CBM report. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [5,6] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [7] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [8] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [9]

[1] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. "Guinea-Bissau National Biotechnology and Biosafety Framework (Quadro Nacional da Biotecnologia e Biosegurança de Guiné-Bissau)". March 2008. [[http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/GB\\_NBF\\_Portugais.pdf](http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/GB_NBF_Portugais.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[4] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal: Guinea-Bissau".

[https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/guinea-bissau]. Accessed 16 April 2019.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[7] National Institute of Public Health website. [http://inasagb.org/]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[8] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas"). [https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[9] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations. Guinea-Bissau acceded to the United Nation's Biological Weapons Convention on 20 August 1976; however, Guinea-Bissau has not submitted a CBM report. [1] Guinea-Bissau has a "National Framework of Biotechnology and Biosecurity" of March 2008, by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. However, it clearly explains in its glossary (page 8) that biosecurity refers to genetically-modified organisms, and it does not refer to biosafety in the sense of measures designed primarily to protect the people who work with these substances. [2] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017", and it mentions "biosecurity" in page 44 in the section entitled "Blood transfusions and biosecurity". In this context, "biosecurity" means "biosafety" as per the definitions in the question. Nevertheless, while the section emphasises the importance of biosafety, it also notes that Guinea-Bissau must improve its conditions for biosafety, specifically mentioning: hygiene and environment/venue sanitation, hospital waste treatment, prevention of nosocomial infections including prevention and treatment of cases of accident by exposure. There are no mentions of any existing agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation or regulations, as there is no evidence of biosafety legislation or regulation in place. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [4,5] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [7]

[1] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal: Guinea-Bissau". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/guinea-bissau]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. "Guinea-Bissau National Biotechnology and Biosafety Framework (Quadro Nacional da Biotecnologia e Biosegurança de Guiné-Bissau)". March 2008. [http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/GB\_NBF\_Portugais.pdf]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\_2008-2017\_gb.pdf]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[7] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau 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. There is evidence, however, that biosafety training exists in Guinea-Bissau, as it is organised by the National Institute of Health of Portugal (INSA). There are official news articles from INSA ("National Institute of Health starts mission in Guinea-Bissau to fight Ebola virus disease" of 13 March 2015, "National Institute of Health supports Guinea-Bissau in the effort for diagnostics and surveillance of infectious diseases" of 1 March 2016, "President of National Institute of Health visits work in Guinea-Bissau" of 23 March 2018) that confirm that Portugal has sent specialists to Guinea-Bissau to support its public health programme, including providing training on biosafety. The documents, however, do not provide any evidence that training is required. [1,2,3] The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau pertains to biosafety. [4] Guinea-Bissau has a "National Framework of Biotechnology and Biosecurity" of March 2008, by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. However, it clearly explains in its glossary (page 8) that biosecurity refers to genetically-modified organisms, and it does not refer to biosafety in the sense of measures designed primarily to protect the people who work with these substances. [5] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017", and it mentions "biosecurity" in page 44 in the section entitled "Blood transfusions and biosecurity". In this context, "biosecurity" means "biosafety" as per the definitions in the question. Nevertheless, while the section emphasises the importance of biosafety, it also notes that Guinea-Bissau must improve its conditions for biosafety, specifically mentioning: hygiene and environment/venue sanitation, hospital waste treatment, prevention of nosocomial infections including prevention and treatment of cases of accident by exposure. There are no mentions of any existent requirement of biosafety training. [6] Guinea-Bissau acceded to the United Nation's Biological Weapons Convention on 20 August 1976; however, Guinea-Bissau has not submitted a CBM report. [7] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [8,9] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [10] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [11]

[1] National Institute of Health (Portugal). 13 March 2015. "National Institute of Health starts mission in Guinea-Bissau to fight ebola virus disease (Instituto Ricardo Jorge inicia missão na Guiné-Bissau para combate à infeção pelo vírus ébola)". [<http://www.insa.min-saude.pt/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/13.03.15-Missao-Guine-Bissau-virus-ebola.pdf>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[2] National Institute of Health (Portugal). 1 March 2016. "National Institute of Health supports Guinea-Bissau in the effort for diagnostics and surveillance of infectious diseases (Instituto Ricardo Jorge apoia Guiné-Bissau no reforço de diagnóstico e de

- vigilância de doenças infecciosas)". [<http://www2.insa.pt/sites/INSA/Portugues/ComInf/Noticias/Paginas/Guinea-Bissaudoencaasinfecciosas.aspx>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [3] National Institute of Health (Portugal). 23 March 2018. "President of National Institute of Health visits work in Guinea-Bissau (Presidente do Instituto Ricardo Jorge em visita de trabalho à Guiné-Bissau)". [<http://www.insa.min-saude.pt/presidente-do-instituto-ricardo-jorge-em-visita-de-trabalho-a-guine-bissau-2/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [4] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. "Guinea-Bissau National Biotechnology and Biosafety Framework (Quadro Nacional da Biotecnologia e Biosegurança de Guiné-Bissau)". March 2008. [[http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/GB\\_NBF\\_Portugais.pdf](http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/GB_NBF_Portugais.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [7] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). "BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal: Guinea-Bissau". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/guinea-bissau>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [8] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [9] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [10] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [11] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau 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. Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". The document confirms that Guinea-Bissau has Coordination Nucleus for Health Studies and Research (UCEPS), which as created in 1996. The UCEPS's objective is to coordinate research activities in the area of health. However, the same document also notes in page 54 that the agency essentially does not function. Up to the date of the plan's publication (2008), no legislation was passed to create this agency, which means that it officially does not exist and there is no substantial or public evidence of its existence. The plan notes in the same page 54 that, "What is intended to be the UCEPS, currently works thanks to the goodwill of its members (about half a dozen) and the common sense of health research applicants." There are no mentions of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential or dual-use research. [1] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [2,3] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry

of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [5] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [6] The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau pertains to biosafety. [7]

[1] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[2] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[5] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[7] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national policy requiring oversight of dual use research, such as research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and/or pathogens with pandemic potential. Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". The document confirms that Guinea-Bissau has Coordination Nucleus for Health Studies and Research (UCEPS), which as created in 1996. The UCEPS's objective is to coordinate research activities in the area of health. However, the same document also notes in page 54 that the agency essentially does not function. Up to the date of the plan's publication (2008), no legislation was passed to create this agency, which means that it officially does not exist and there is no substantial or public evidence of its existence. The plan notes that, "What is intended to be the UCEPS, currently works thanks to the goodwill of its members (about half a dozen) and the common sense of health research applicants."

There are no mentions of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential or dual-use research. [1] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [2,3] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [5] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [6] The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau pertains to biosafety. [7]

- [1] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [2] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [3] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [5] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [6] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [7] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

### 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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, pathogens with pandemic potential, and/or other dual use research. Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". The document confirms that Guinea-Bissau has Coordination Nucleus for Health Studies and Research (UCEPS), which as created in 1996. The UCEPS's objective is to coordinate research activities in the area of health, which would include research with especially dangerous pathogens, pathogens with pandemic potential, and other dual use research. However, the same document also notes in page 54 that the agency essentially does not function. Up to the date of the plan's publication (2008), no legislation was passed to create this agency, which means that it officially does not exist and there is no substantial or public evidence of its existence. The plan notes in the same page 54 that, "What is intended to be the UCEPS, currently works thanks to the goodwill of its members (about half a dozen) and the common sense of health research applicants." There are no mentions of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential or dual-use research. [1] No evidence has been found that UCEPS has created since the publication of the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" in 2008. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [2,3] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [5] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [6] The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau pertains to biosafety. [7]

- [1] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [2] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[5] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[7] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national legislation, regulation, policy, or other guidance, requiring the screening of synthesized DNA before it is sold. Guinea-Bissau has a "National Framework of Biotechnology and Biosecurity" of March 2008, by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. The document is on genetically-modified organisms; however, there are no mentions of synthesised DNA or any derivative term in the document. [1] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". There are no mentions of synthesised DNA or any derivative term in the document. [2]

There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [3,4] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [6] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [7] The VERTIC website lists key legislation for several countries, including Guinea-Bissau. None of the documents in the VERTIC website on Guinea-Bissau pertains to biosafety. [8]

[1] Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. "Guinea-Bissau National Biotechnology and Biosafety Framework (Quadro Nacional da Biotecnologia e Biosegurança de Guiné-Bissau)". March 2008. [[http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/GB\\_NBF\\_Portugais.pdf](http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/GB_NBF_Portugais.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[6] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau:



Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que “não há caça às bruxas”). [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[7] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[8] VERTIC. "National Implementation Measures". [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

## 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: 1

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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau's national laboratory system has the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the WHO defined core tests. There is no evidence that Guinea-Bissau has defined 4 country-specific tests. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has capabilities to conduct four of the WHO-defined core tests: serology for HIV, microscopy for mycobacterium tuberculosis, rapid diagnostic testing for plasmodium spp. (malaria), and bacterial culture for Salmonella enteritidis serotype Typhi. [1,2,3,4,5,6] An article published in July 2019 asserts that Guinea-Bissau does not have the laboratory capacity for detection of influenza surveillance. [7] There is no evidence that there is a publicly-defined country-specific tests. Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". The document does not specifically mention diagnostic capabilities for the WHO defined core tests. However, the document explicitly notes that diagnostic testing capabilities is a weakness in Guinea-Bissau in page 74. [8] No further information was found in the website of the WHO. In July 2019, the WHO published the Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau. The document confirms on page 30 that the country's laboratories can conduct diagnostic tests for TB, malaria and HIV. The same document in the same page also notes that an area of weakness for Guinea-Bissau is to be able to determine the 10 core tests. [9]

- [1] Esbjörnsson, Joakim, et al. 2011. "HIV-1 Molecular Epidemiology in Guinea-Bissau, West Africa: Origin, Demography and Migrations" PLoS One. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3041826/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [2] Jespersen, S., et al. 2020. "HIV treatment in Guinea-Bissau: room for improvement and time for new treatment options". AIDS Research and Therapy. 17, Article number 3. [<https://aidsrestherapy.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12981-020-0259-6>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [3] Hoffner, S.E., et al. 1996. "Direct detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in sputum samples from Guinea Bissau by an rRNA target-amplified test system". International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8733417>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [4] Rabna, Paulo, et al. 2015. "Direct Detection by the Xpert MTB/RIF Assay and Characterization of Multi and Poly Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis in Guinea-Bissau, West Africa". PLoS One. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4446334/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [5] Nag, Sidsel, et al. 2018. "Proof of concept: Malaria rapid diagnostic tests and massively parallel sequencing for surveillance of molecular markers of antimalarial resistance in Bissau, Guinea-Bissau during 2014-2017". [<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/biorxiv/early/2018/11/29/481390.full.pdf>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [6] Marks, Florian, et al. 2017. "Incidence of invasive salmonella disease in sub-Saharan Africa: a multicentre population-based surveillance study". Lancet Global Health. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5316558/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [7] Whitaker, B., et al. July 2019. "Strengthening laboratory capacity for detection of respiratory viral pathogens through the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS) framework". African Journal of Laboratory Medicine; 8[1] : 861. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6676779/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [8] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.
- [9] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has 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.

There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has developed a strategy to combat the COVID-19 pandemic; however, the actual plan was not found. There is no mention of testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing. [1] The National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu of 2006 makes no mention of testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing. [2] There is no mention of testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing in the National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [4,5] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6]

[1] Dansó, I. DW. 17 June 2020. "Guinea-Bissau presents strategy to combat COVID-19 (Guiné-Bissau apresenta estratégia de combate da Covid-19)". [https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-apresenta-estrat%C3%A9gia-de-combate-da-covid-19/a-53850926]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Public Health. March 2006. "National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu (Plano Estratégico Nacional de Prevenção e de Luta contra a Gripe das Aves)". [http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/PLANOESTRATEGICONACIONALDEPREVENCAOEDLUTACONTRAAGRIPEASAVES.pdf]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\_2008-2017\_gb.pdf]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [http://inasagb.org/]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau's National Laboratory of Public Health (LNSP) or the National Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory are accredited. Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". The document does

not mention accreditation of its reference laboratories. [1] In July 2019, the WHO published the Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau. The document does not mention any laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited. Indeed, on page 31, it notes that one of the country's weakness is that it needs to develop a national plan to licence and accredit its main laboratories. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [3,4] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

### 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: 1**

There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau's National Laboratory of Public Health (LNSP) is a reference laboratory which is subject to external quality assurance review. In July 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) conducted the Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau, which states on page 30 that the LNSP is subject to the external quality evaluation of the WHO and National Institute For Communicable Diseases (NICD) of South Africa. [1]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a nationwide specimen transport system. In July 2019, the WHO published the Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau, which implies on page 30 that the country does not have a nationwide specimen transport system, as it lists as an area that the country must develop. The same document also notes that there are ways to transport specimens to international laboratories; but, it is not a systematic mechanism. [1] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017". The document in page 88 mentions that Guinea-Bissau needs to provide logistic support for the transport of samples. This is listed as an activity to develop an early-alarm system for diseases that have epidemic potential. There are no other relevant mentions of specimen transport system in the document. This indicates that there are currently no specimen transport system in place. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [3,4] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has 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. According to the WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in July 2019 on page 30, the country lacks norms to licence laboratories in general (regardless if there is an outbreak or not). [1] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017". The document on page 100 mentions that it needs to develop legislation on the licensing of health units (a broad term which includes laboratories). [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [3,4] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5] There is evidence that a strategy to combat the COVID-19 pandemic exists; however, the actual plan was not found. [6]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[6] Dansó, I. DW. 17 June 2020. "Guinea-Bissau presents strategy to combat COVID-19 (Guiné-Bissau apresenta estratégia de combate da Covid-19)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-apresenta-estrat%C3%A9gia-de-combate-da-covid-19/a-53850926>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

## 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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease. According to the WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in July 2019 on page 34, the country needs to structure its surveillance to be based on events, which indicates that it currently lacks ongoing event-based surveillance. [1] According to the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" on page 85, the Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology (DHE) is the sole unit responsible for epidemiological surveillance, be it traditional indicator-based or event-based surveillance. However, the document notes that the DHE is incapable of functioning as an epidemiological surveillance unit as it does not have the resources or the laboratories to perform its duties. Indeed, the same document in the same page notes that, "Emergency management has never been planned in the country. In fact, there is not even a known structure responsible for protecting the population in case of crises". [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [3,4] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação Externa Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 5 November 2020.

### 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 public evidence that Guinea-Bissau reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years. The last time Guinea-Bissau notified about an infectious disease to the WHO was in September 2008 on cholera. [1] Prior to that there were only two other notifications in 2005 also for cholera, but it was not only for Guinea-Bissau for the entire region of West Africa, including Guinea-Bissau: in September and in August. [2,3,4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [5] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6] There are no records that Guinea-Bissau has reported the COVID-19 pandemic as a PHEIC to the WHO.

[1] World Health Organization. "Emergencies preparedness, response: Guinea Bissau".

[<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/gnb/en/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. 24 September 2008. "Emergencies preparedness, response: Cholera in Guinea Bissau".

Disease Outbreak News. [[https://www.who.int/csr/don/2008\\_09\\_24/en/](https://www.who.int/csr/don/2008_09_24/en/)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[3] World Health Organization. 26 August 2005. "Emergencies preparedness, response: Cholera in West Africa". Disease

Outbreak News. [[https://www.who.int/csr/don/2005\\_08\\_26/en/](https://www.who.int/csr/don/2005_08_26/en/)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[4] World Health Organization. 23 September 2005 "Emergencies preparedness, response: Cholera in West Africa - update".

Disease Outbreak News. [[https://www.who.int/csr/don/2005\\_09\\_23/en/](https://www.who.int/csr/don/2005_09_23/en/)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau's government operates an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and sub-national level. According to the WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in July 2019 on page 34, the country needs to improve its electronic system to collect and process epidemiological data, which implies that its current electronic system is insufficient. [1] According to the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" on page 85, the Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology (DHE) is the sole unit responsible for epidemiological surveillance, be it traditional indicator-based or event-based surveillance. However, the document notes that the DHE is incapable of functioning as an epidemiological surveillance unit as it does not have the resources or the laboratories to perform its duties. Indeed, the same document in the same page notes that, "Emergency management has never been planned in the country. In fact, there is not even a known structure responsible for protecting the population in case of crises". [2] Furthermore, there are wide reports, including from the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" on page 16, that Guinea-Bissau suffers from

constant black-outs (periods of no energy supply), such that it would make it challenging to maintain electronic reporting surveillance. According to the plan, only 5.7% of the population has access to electricity, and even then its supply is irregular. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau's government operates an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and sub-national level and that the system collects ongoing or real-time laboratory data. According to the WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in July 2019 on page 34, the country needs to improve its electronic system to collect and process epidemiological data, which implies that its current electronic system is insufficient. [1] According to the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" on page 85, the Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology is the sole unit responsible for epidemiological surveillance, be it traditional indicator-based or event-based surveillance. However, the document notes that the DHE is incapable of functioning as an epidemiological surveillance unit as it does not have the resources or the laboratories to perform its duties. Indeed, the same document in the same page notes that, "Emergency management has never been planned in the country. In fact, there is not even a known structure responsible for protecting the population in case of crises" [2] Furthermore, there are wide reports, including from the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" on page 16, that Guinea-Bissau suffers from constant black-outs (periods of no energy supply), such that it would make it challenging to maintain electronic reporting surveillance. According to the plan, only 5.7% of the population has access to electricity, and even then its supply is irregular. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.



[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that electronic health records are commonly in use in Guinea-Bissau. According to the WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in July 2019 on page 34, the country needs to improve its electronic system to collect and process epidemiological data, which implies that its current electronic system is insufficient. [1] According to the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" on page 16, Guinea-Bissau suffers from constant black-outs (periods of no energy supply), such that it would make it challenging to maintain electronic health records. According to the plan, only 5.7% of the population has access to electricity, and even then its supply is irregular. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação Externa Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

#### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau's national public health system has access to electronic health records. According to the WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in July 2019 on page 34, the country needs to improve its electronic system to collect and process epidemiological data, which implies that its current electronic system is insufficient. No further information on patient health records were found in the JEE. [1] According to the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" on page 16, Guinea-Bissau suffers from constant black-outs (periods of no energy supply), such that it would make it challenging to maintain electronic health records. According to the plan, only 5.7% of the population has access to electricity, and even then its supply is irregular. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-

Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has data standards to ensure data is comparable. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in July 2019 does not mention any kind of standardization of health record data. [1] According to the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" on page 52, Guinea-Bissau has attempted to create a centralised and standardised system for health-related data. However, according to the same document, 10 years have passed and no material developments have been made. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human and wildlife surveillance to share data. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in July 2019 on page 4 states that a priority for Guinea-Bissau is to implement an information system to structure the flux of surveillance data on human and animal health. This implies that there is no established mechanisms to share human and animal health data. [1] According to the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" on page 85, the Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology is the sole unit responsible for epidemiological surveillance. However, the document notes that the DHE is incapable of functioning as an epidemiological surveillance unit as it does not have the resources or the laboratories to perform its duties. Indeed, the same document in the same page notes that, "Emergency management has never been planned in the country. In fact, there is not even a known structure responsible for protecting the population in case of crises". [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [3,4] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

## 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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau makes de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites.

The WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in July 2019 does not make any references to making de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports on government websites. The JEE asserts that government publishes weekly epidemiological bulletins on page 34; however, actual examples of those epidemiological bulletins for infectious diseases were not found. [1]

There is a website that is dedicated to publish information on the COVID-19 pandemic in Guinea-Bissau, but there is no evidence that the website is maintained by the government. The two people who are accredited for maintaining the website and its contents are not government employees according to their Facebook pages. [2,3,4] The website published nine epidemiological bulletins dated from 1 April 2020 through 15 April 2020 (Note: The website says it is for 1 March 2020 through 15 March 2020, but the actual documents are from April). [5] Those bulletins are focused solely on the COVID-19

pandemic and does not consider other diseases. The data presented are de-identified health surveillance data on COVID-19. [6]

There are no mentions of surveillance data sharing in the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". On page 85, the plan states that the Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology (DHE) is the sole unit responsible for epidemiological surveillance. However, the document also notes that the DHE is incapable of functioning as an epidemiological surveillance unit as it does not have the resources or the laboratories to perform its duties, which would include collecting surveillance data. Indeed, the same document in the same page notes that, "Emergency management has never been planned in the country. In fact, there is not even a known structure responsible for protecting the population in case of crises". [7] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [8] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [9]

- [1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [2] InfoCovid-19 Guiné-Bissau website. [<https://covid19gb.com/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [3] Facebook. Baba Cassamá. [<https://www.facebook.com/bcassama1>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [4] Facebook. AC Becker. [<https://www.facebook.com/alison.cabral.52>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [5] InfoCovid-19 Guiné-Bissau. "Bulletins (Boletins)". [<https://covid19gb.com/boletins/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Public Health. 15 April 2020. "COVID-19 Epidemiological Bulletin N. 14 (COVID-19 Boletim Epidemiológico No. 14)". [<https://covid19gb.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Boletim-Epidemiologico-COVID19-15-04.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [7] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [8] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [9] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

### 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: 0**

There insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau makes de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data available via daily reports on government websites. No government website on information on COVID-19 was found. There is a website that is dedicated to publish information on the COVID-19 pandemic in Guinea-Bissau, but there is no evidence that the website is maintained by the government. The two people who are accredited for maintaining the website and its contents are not government employees according to their Facebook pages. [1,2,3] The website published nine epidemiological bulletins dated from 1 April 2020 through 15 April 2020 (Note: The website says it is for 1 March 2020 through 15 March 2020, but the actual documents are from April). [4] Those bulletins are focused solely on the COVID-19 pandemic and does not consider other diseases. The data presented are de-identified health surveillance data on COVID-19. [5] The website has a section entitled "Timeline" that provides more information on surveillance data that extends to 26 October 2020, as of 6 November 2020. There is data on number of infected, recuperated and deaths on a weekly basis since 25 March 2020. [6] There is evidence

that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [7] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [8] According to the WHO's Joint External Evaluation of Guinea-Bissau of 2019, there is a Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES), which is listed as one of the authors of the COVID-19 bulletins; however, there is no evidence that the COES has an official website or online presence. [9]

- [1] InfoCovid-19 Guiné-Bissau website. [<https://covid19gb.com/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [2] Facebook. Baba Cassamá. [<https://www.facebook.com/bcassama1>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [3] Facebook. AC Becker. [<https://www.facebook.com/alison.cabral.52>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [4] InfoCovid-19 Guiné-Bissau. "Bulletins (Boletins)". [<https://covid19gb.com/boletins/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Public Health. 15 April 2020. "COVID-19 Epidemiological Bulletin N. 14 (COVID-19 Boletim Epidemiológico No. 14)". [<https://covid19gb.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Boletim-Epidemiologico-COVID19-15-04.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [6] InfoCovid-19 Guiné-Bissau. "Timeline (Linha do Tempo)". [<https://covid19gb.com/linha-do-tempo/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [7] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [8] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [9] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

## 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 that Guinea-Bissau has regulations to safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals. Guinea-Bissau has law number 5 of 27 May 2010 on the Base Law for Information Technology and Communication. Article 11 of this law states that all government employees are obligated to maintain all information collected and obtained through their functions confidential; however, there is no explicit mention of health surveillance activities, but the language of the law does not make exceptions. [1] There are no mentions of legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals in the WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in July 2019. [2] According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide webtool, Guinea-Bissau does not have any legislation on privacy and data protection or cybercrime. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

- [1] Popular National Assembly. Law number 5 of 27 May 2010 on the Base Law for Information Technology and Communication. [<http://arn.gw/activeapp/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/3.-%C2%A6SUP.-B.-O.-N.-%C2%A6-21-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [2] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health

- Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)".  
[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [3] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. "Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide".  
[[https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI\\_and\\_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx](https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

#### 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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has regulations to safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals. Guinea-Bissau has law number 5 of 27 May 2010 on the Base Law for Information Technology and Communication. Article 11 of this law states that all government employees are obligated to maintain all information collected and obtained through their functions confidential; however, there is no explicit mention of health surveillance activities, but the language of the law does not make exceptions. [1] There are no mentions of legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals which include mentions of protections from cyber attacks in the WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in July 2019. [2] According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide webtool, Guinea-Bissau does not have any legislation on privacy and data protection or cybercrime. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

- [1] Popular National Assembly. Law number 5 of 27 May 2010 on the Base Law for Information Technology and Communication. [<http://arn.gw/activeapp/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/3.-%C2%A6SUP.-B.-O.-N.-%C2%A6-21-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [2] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)".  
[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [3] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. "Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide".  
[[https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI\\_and\\_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx](https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.
- [5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has 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.

There are no mentions of commitments to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region in the WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in July 2019. [1] There are no mentions of surveillance data sharing in the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". Indeed, on page 85, the plan states that the Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology is the sole unit responsible for epidemiological surveillance. However, the document also notes that the DHE is incapable of functioning as an epidemiological surveillance unit as it does not have the resources or the laboratories to perform its duties, which would include collecting surveillance data. Indeed, the same document in the same page notes that, "Emergency management has never been planned in the country. In fact, there is not even a known structure responsible for protecting the population in case of crises" [2]

Evidence was found that Guinea-Bissau has cooperation agreements with Portugal and Brazil, but they are not for surveillance data sharing, but rather for developing Guinea-Bissau's own public health infrastructure. [3,4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [5] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[3] Government of Portugal. 17 September 2018. "Portugal signs collaboration protocol with Guinea-Bissau on health sector (Portugal assina protocolo de colaboração com a Guiné Bissau na área da saúde)". [<https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc21/comunicacao/comunicado?i=portugal-assina-protocolo-de-colaboracao-com-a-guine-bissau-na-area-da-saude>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health (Brazil). "Office for International Health Affairs: Guinea-Bissau (Assessoria de Assuntos Internacionais em Saúde: Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://antigo.saude.gov.br/assessoria-internacional/relacoes-bilaterais/guine-bissau>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

## 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 that there is a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level to conduct contact tracing in the event of an active or future public health emergency.

The WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in 2019 makes no mention of contact tracing in the document in the first place, so there is no mention of a national system to provide support at the sub-national level to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency. [1] Guinea-Bissau's National Plan for Health Development II for 2008-2017 makes no mention of contact tracing either. [2] The National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu of 2006 makes no mention of contact tracing either. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5] There are reports that Guinea-Bissau has developed a plan to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, however the actual plan was not found. [6]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Public Health. March 2006. "National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu (Plano Estratégico Nacional de Prevenção e de Luta contra a Gripe das Aves)". [<http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/PLANOESTRATEGICONACIONALDEPREVENCAOEDLUTACONTRAAGRIPEDASAVES.pdf>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 6 November 2020.

[6] Dansó, I. DW. 17 June 2020. "Guinea-Bissau presents strategy to combat COVID-19 (Guiné-Bissau apresenta estratégia de combate da Covid-19)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-apresenta-estrat%C3%A9gia-de-combate-da-covid-19/a-53850926>]. Accessed 9 May 2020.

#### 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 Guinea-Bissau provides 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.

The WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in 2019 makes no mention of mechanisms to impose isolation and there are no mentions of wraparound services for those who self-isolate due to an infectious disease. [1] Guinea-Bissau's National Plan for Health Development II for 2008-2017 makes no mention of mechanisms to impose isolation and there are no mentions of wraparound services for those who self-isolate due to an infectious disease. [2] The National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu of 2006 mentions that patients who present symptoms of the Avian Flu will be put in isolation; but there are no mentions of wraparound services for those who self-isolate. [3]

There are reports that social distancing in general is a challenge in Guinea-Bissau, owing to situations of shared housing and the need to work for sustenance. [4] There are other reports that some patients who were put in isolation in a hotel were not receiving food or water on a regular basis. [5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [6] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [7]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Public Health. March 2006. "National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu (Plano Estratégico Nacional de Prevenção e de Luta contra a Gripe das Aves)". [<http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/PLANOESTRATEGICONACIONALDEPREVENCAOEDLUTACONTRAAGRIPEDESAVES.pdf>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[4] Dansó, I. DW. 8 April 2020. "Social distancing is difficult in Guinea-Bissau (Distanciamento social é difícil na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/distanciamento-social-%C3%A9-dif%C3%ADcil-na-guin%C3%A9-bissau/a-53066166>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Bissau On-line. 14 May 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/bissau.online/posts/1621747534646483:0>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[7] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

### 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**

There is insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau makes 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. No government website on information on COVID-19 was found. There is a website that is dedicated to publish information on the COVID-19 pandemic in Guinea-Bissau, but there is no evidence that the website is maintained by the government. The two people who are accredited for maintaining the website and its contents are not government employees according to their Facebook pages. [1,2,3] The website published nine epidemiological bulletins dated from 1 April 2020 through 15 April 2020 (Note: The website says it is for 1 March 2020 through 15 March 2020, but the actual documents are from April). [4] Those bulletins are focused solely on the COVID-19 pandemic and the data presented are de-identified health surveillance data on COVID-19, which include some data on contact tracing. For example, in the 15 April 2020 edition, which refers to 14 April 2020, the bulletin notes that there were 114 people who were being observed as they had contact with confirmed cases. The bulletin also notes that there were seven events that were reported and traced back. [5] The website also has a section entitled "Timeline" that provides more information on surveillance data that extends to 26 October 2020, as of 7 November 2020. There is data on number of infected, recuperated and deaths on a weekly basis since 25 March 2020; however, there were no data on contact tracing. [6] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [7] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [8]

[1] InfoCovid-19 Guiné-Bissau website. [<https://covid19gb.com/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[2] Facebook. Baba Cassamá. [<https://www.facebook.com/bcassama1>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. AC Becker. [<https://www.facebook.com/alison.cabral.52>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[4] InfoCovid-19 Guiné-Bissau. "Bulletins (Boletins)". [<https://covid19gb.com/boletins/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Public Health. 15 April 2020. "COVID-19 Epidemiological Bulletin N. 14 (COVID-19 Boletim Epidemiológico No. 14)". [<https://covid19gb.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Boletim-Epidemiologico-COVID19-15-04.pdf>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[6] InfoCovid-19 Guiné-Bissau. "Timeline (Linha do Tempo)". [<https://covid19gb.com/linha-do-tempo/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[7] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsagw/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[8] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

## 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 a public health emergency.

The WHO's Joint External Evaluation published in 2019 makes no mention of such an agreement between the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Interior, which is responsible for border control. [1] Guinea-Bissau's National Plan for Health Development II for 2008-2017 makes no mention of such an agreement between the Ministry of Public Health and the

Ministry of the Interior, which is responsible for border control. [2] The National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu of 2006 mentions the necessity to enforce border control of aviary products. It also mentions the need to reinforce intervention capacities of the Border Veterinarian Services and collaboration of border control authorities with other health agencies; however, there is no mention of an actual joint plan or agreement in place. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Interior, as they have Facebook pages. [4,5] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6] There are reports that Guinea-Bissau has developed a plan to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, however the actual plan was not found. [7]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\_2008-2017\_gb.pdf]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Public Health. March 2006. "National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu (Plano Estratégico Nacional de Prevenção e de Luta contra a Gripe das Aves)". [http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/PLANOESTRATEGICONACIONALDEPREVENCAOEDELUTACONTRAAGRIPEDESAVES.pdf]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Interior. [https://www.facebook.com/mi.gov.gw/]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [http://inasagb.org/]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[7] Dansó, I. DW. 17 June 2020. "Guinea-Bissau presents strategy to combat COVID-19 (Guiné-Bissau apresenta estratégia de combate da Covid-19)". [https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-apresenta-estrat%C3%A9gia-de-combate-da-covid-19/a-53850926]. Accessed 9 May 2020.

## 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: 1**

There is some evidence that an applied epidemiology training program is available in Guinea-Bissau; however, there is no evidence that resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs. There is some evidence that Guinea-Bissau is a member state of the African Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET); however, the page is under construction and there is no substantive information [1]. There

is evidence that Guinea-Bissau is part of the Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). According to the TEPHINET website, up to date 101 professionals from Guinea-Bissau have been trained (actual date of the update is not provided). "This program provides and strengthens the capacity for epidemiological surveillance and outbreak response in the country. Fieldwork-based, it provides public health services while its participants work towards achieving competencies. FETP-Frontline is intended to be a continuous, long-term training program within INASA and will continue the training of public health personnel at various surveillance levels." [2] There is no evidence that resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiological training programmes. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] African Field Epidemiology Network. "Guinea-Bissau". [<http://www.afenet.net/index.php/countries/guinea-bissau>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[2] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network. "Guinea-Bissau Field Epidemiology Training Program". [<https://www.tephinet.org/training-programs/guinea-bissau-field-epidemiology-training-program>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

### 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 insufficient evidence that the available field epidemiology training is available for animal health professionals as well. In neither the African Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET) programme or the Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET) programme are animal health professional explicitly included. [1,2] There are no mentions of field epidemiological training programme in the OIE's PVS report for Guinea-Bissau of 2008 or in the OIE's PVS Gap Analysis Report for Guinea-Bissau of 2019. [3,4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [5,6] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [7]

[1] African Field Epidemiology Network. "Guinea-Bissau". [<http://www.afenet.net/index.php/countries/guinea-bissau>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[2] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network. "Guinea-Bissau Field Epidemiology Training Program". [<https://www.tephinet.org/training-programs/guinea-bissau-field-epidemiology-training-program>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[3] World Organisation for Animal Health. 2008. "Evaluation of Veterinary Services in Guinea-Bissau Using the OIE PVS tool (Evaluation des Services Vétérinaires de Guinée-Bissau à l'aide de l'outil PVS de l'OIE)". [[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/docs/pdf/Guinee-Bissau\\_OIE-PVS\\_300708.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/Guinee-Bissau_OIE-PVS_300708.pdf)]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[4] World Organisation for Animal Health. June 2019. "PVS Gap Analysis Report: Guinea-Bissau (Rapport d'analyse des écarts PVS: Guinée Bissau)". [[https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/20202001\\_Rapport\\_GAP\\_Guinea\\_Bissau.pdf](https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/20202001_Rapport_GAP_Guinea_Bissau.pdf)].

Accessed 7 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[7] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

## 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: 1**

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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation of Guinea-Bissau of 2019, on pages 36 and 41, mentions that one of the areas that need improvement is the development of emergency plans that cover public health, thus indicating that there are no such plans in place. On page 11, the same report mentions that the Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES) has developed an emergency plan, which include necessary public health functions that are aligned with international health regulations. However, the actual plan cannot be found to confirm. In addition, there is no mention in the JEE that the plan covers multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential or that it is an overarching plan. [1] According to the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" on page 85, the Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology is the sole unit responsible for epidemiological surveillance. However, the document notes that the DHE is incapable of functioning as an epidemiological surveillance unit as

it does not have the resources or the laboratories to perform its duties. Indeed, the same document in the same page notes that, "Emergency management has never been planned in the country. In fact, there is not even a known structure responsible for protecting the population in case of crises". [2] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management" of 2013 is a broad strategic document that has the objective of creating a plan and mechanisms to address various types of disasters, including epidemics. However, this document is not a plan for disaster risk management, rather a document to create the institutions that would be conducting the disaster risk management. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliaç&cedil;&atilde;o Externa Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guin&eacute;-Bissau)&rdquo;. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanit&acut&eacute;rio 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[3] Government of Guinea-Bissau. June 2013. "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (Estrat&eacute;gia Nacional de Gest&atilde;o de Riscos de Cat&acut&eacute;strofes)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs163718.pdf>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential; therefore, it cannot have been updated within the last three years. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation of Guinea-Bissau of 2019, on pages 36 and 41, it mentions that one of the areas that need improvement is the development of emergency plans that cover public health, thus indicating that there are no such plans in place, much less one that has been updated in the last three years. [1] According to the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" on page 85, the Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology is the sole unit responsible for epidemiological surveillance. However, the document notes that the DHE is incapable of functioning as an epidemiological surveillance unit as it does not have the resources or the laboratories to perform its duties. Indeed, the same document in the same page notes that, "Emergency management has never been planned in the country. In fact, there is not even a known structure responsible for protecting the population in case of crises". [2] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management" of 2013 is a broad strategic document that has the objective of creating a plan and mechanisms to address various types of disasters, including epidemics. However, this document is not a plan for disaster risk management, rather a document to create the institutions that would be conducting the disaster risk management. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

- [1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 7 November 2020.
- [3] Government of Guinea-Bissau. June 2013. "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (Estratégia Nacional de Gestão de Riscos de Catástrofes)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs163718.pdf>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.
- [4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.
- [5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential; therefore, it cannot include considerations for pediatric or other vulnerable populations. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation of Guinea-Bissau of 2019, on pages 36 and 41, it mentions that one of the areas that need improvement is the development of emergency plans that cover public health, thus indicating that there are no such plans in place, much less one that includes considerations for pediatric or other vulnerable populations. [1] According to the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" on page 85, the Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology is the sole unit responsible for epidemiological surveillance. However, the document notes that the DHE is incapable of functioning as an epidemiological surveillance unit as it does not have the resources or the laboratories to perform its duties. Indeed, the same document in the same page notes that, "Emergency management has never been planned in the country. In fact, there is not even a known structure responsible for protecting the population in case of crises". [2] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management" of 2013 is a broad strategic document that has the objective of creating a plan and mechanisms to address various types of disasters, including epidemics. However, this document is not a plan for disaster risk management, rather a document to create the institutions that would be conducting the disaster risk management. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

- [1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 7 November 2020.
- [3] Government of Guinea-Bissau. June 2013. "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (Estratégia Nacional de Gestão de Riscos de Catástrofes)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs163718.pdf>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.
- [4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.
- [5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a specific mechanism for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response. There is no evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential; therefore no mechanisms to engage the private sector can exist. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation of Guinea-Bissau of 2019, on pages 36 and 41, it mentions that one of the areas that need improvement is the development of emergency plans that cover public health, thus indicating that there are no such plans in place. [1] According to the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" on page 85, "Emergency management has never been planned in the country. In fact, there is not even a known structure responsible for protecting the population in case of crises" [2] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management" of 2013 is a broad strategic document that has the objective of creating a plan and mechanisms to address various types of disasters, including epidemics. However, this document is not a plan for disaster risk management, rather a document to create the institutions that would be conducting the disaster risk management. The strategy mentions the private sector several times, calling for engaging the private sector in dealing with emergencies; however, there are no specific mechanisms outline in the document. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação Externa Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[3] Government of Guinea-Bissau. June 2013. "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (Estratégia Nacional de Gestão de Riscos de Catástrofes)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs163718.pdf>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 7 November 2020.



### 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: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic.

There is a report from June 2020 that describes measures planned by the government to combat the COVID-19 outbreak in Guinea-Bissau, but NPIs are not described in it. [1] Guinea-Bissau's National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017 does not make any mention of NPI measures. [2] The National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu of 2006 mentions the need to isolate suspected cases of Avian Flu on page 13; however, it does not provide further detail on how it would be executed. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] Dansó, I. DW. 17 June 2020. "Guinea-Bissau presents strategy to combat COVID-19 (Guiné-Bissau apresenta estratégia de combate da Covid-19)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-apresenta-estrat%C3%A9gia-de-combate-da-covid-19/a-53850926>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Public Health. March 2006. "National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat Against Avian Flu (Plano Estratégico Nacional de Prevenção e de Luta contra a Gripe das Aves)". [<http://www.didinho.org/Arquivo/PLANOESTRATEGICONACIONALDEPREVENCAOELUTACONTRAAGRIPEASAVES.pdf>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

## 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 Guinea-Bissau has developed a national emergency response plan for an infectious disease in the past year (for the covid-19 Pandemic). There is no evidence that it has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise in the past year.

There is a report from June 2020 that describes measures planned by the government to combat the COVID-19 outbreak in Guinea-Bissau, but there is no evidence that these take the form of a formal strategy or plan. [1] According to the WHO extranet, Guinea-Bissau conducted a simulation exercise in 2016, which is over one year ago. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] Dansó, I. DW. 17 June 2020. "Guinea-Bissau presents strategy to combat COVID-19 (Guiné-Bissau apresenta estratégia de combate da Covid-19)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-apresenta-estrat%C3%A9gia-de-combate-da-covid-19/a-53850926>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. "Simulation Exercise". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau in the past year has undergone an exercise to identify a list of gaps and best practices through either an after action review (post emergency response) or a biological threat-focused IHR exercise with the WHO. Guinea-Bissau has not conducted an after-action review, according to the WHO website. There are no actions listed under Guinea-Bissau. [1] There is no further evidence in the Guinea-Bissau's WHO webpage. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] World Health Organization. "After action review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. "Guinea-Bissau". [<https://www.who.int/countries/gnb/en/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

## 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 Guinea-Bissau in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives. Guinea-Bissau has not conducted a national-level biological threat-focused exercise in the past year, according to the WHO website. There are no actions listed under Guinea-Bissau. [1] There is no further evidence in the Guinea-Bissau's WHO webpage. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] World Health Organization. "Simulation Exercise". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. "Guinea-Bissau". [<https://www.who.int/countries/gnb/en/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

## 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: 1**

There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has an emergency operations center. According to the WHO's Joint External Evaluation of Guinea-Bissau of July 2019, the country has the Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES). On page 13, the report states that the COES is composed by technical subcommittees dedicated to specific areas, such as communication, laboratories, epidemiological surveillance, hygiene and sanitation, safe funerals, medical, and logistics. The COES coordinates activities in case of emergencies to detect and respond to events. [1] No formal website was found that confirms the existence of COES; however, there are news articles that confirm its existence. [2,3]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. 11 June 2020. "WHO strengthens the capacity of the Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES) to combat COVID-19 in Guinea-Bissau (OMS reforça a capacidade do Centro das Operações de Emergências em Saúde (COES) no combate ao COVID-19 na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.afro.who.int/pt/news/oms-reforca-capacidade-do-centro-das-operacoes-de-emergencias-em-saude-coes-no-combate-ao>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Dansó, I. DW. 19 May 2020. "Covid-19: Confined patients complain of poor conditions in Guinea-Bissau (Covid-19:

Doentes confinados queixam-se de más condições na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/covid-19-doentes-confinados-queixam-se-de-m%C3%A1s-condi%C3%A7%C3%B5es-na-guin%C3%A9-bissau/a-53501482>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau's Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES), its emergency operations center, is required to conduct a drill at least once a year.

The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 mentions on page 44 that it is a recommendation for the country to conduct drills at least once a year, which suggests that such drills are not conducted. On page 43 the JEE also states that one of the areas of improvement is to realize simulation exercises to develop response plans to global emergencies. This further indicates that currently drills are not conducted. However, the same document notes that in 2015 there was a drill conducted to prepare the country in case of Ebola outbreak [1]

No formal website was found that confirms the existence of COES; however, there are news articles that confirm its existence. [2,3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação Externa Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. 11 June 2020. "WHO strengthens the capacity of the Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES) to combat COVID-19 in Guinea-Bissau (OMS reforça a capacidade do Centro das Operações de Emergências em Saúde (COES) no combate ao COVID-19 na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.afro.who.int/pt/news/oms-reforca-capacidade-do-centro-das-operacoes-de-emergencias-em-saude-coes-no-combate-ao>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Dansó, I. DW. 19 May 2020. "Covid-19: Confined patients complain of poor conditions in Guinea-Bissau (Covid-19: Doentes confinados queixam-se de más condições na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/covid-19-doentes-confinados-queixam-se-de-m%C3%A1s-condi%C3%A7%C3%B5es-na-guin%C3%A9-bissau/a-53501482>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau's Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES), its emergency operations center, 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. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 mentions on page 42 that it is a goal for the country's response agencies to be able to respond within 120 minutes of the identification of a public health emergency or scenario, which indicates that currently the country does not have this capability. [1] No formal website was found that confirms the existence of COES; however, there are news articles that confirm its existence. [2,3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. 11 June 2020. "WHO strengthens the capacity of the Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES) to combat COVID-19 in Guinea-Bissau (OMS reforça a capacidade do Centro das Operações de Emergências em Saúde (COES) no combate ao COVID-19 na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.afro.who.int/pt/news/oms-reforca-capacidade-do-centro-das-operacoes-de-emergencias-em-saude-coes-no-combate-ao>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Dansó, I. DW. 19 May 2020. "Covid-19: Confined patients complain of poor conditions in Guinea-Bissau (Covid-19: Doentes confinados queixam-se de más condições na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/covid-19-doentes-confinados-queixam-se-de-m%C3%A1s-condi%C3%A7%C3%B5es-na-guin%C3%A9-bissau/a-53501482>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau's public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event; nor are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, MOUs or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 mentions on page 43 that an area of

improvement is the realization of simulation exercises to help develop response plans. the same document notes that there was an exercise in 2015 simulating an outbreak of Ebola. On page 13, the JEE notes that the COES is responsible to respond to accidental or deliberate outbreak events; however, there are no other mentions of deliberate events in the document. [1] No formal website was found that confirms the existence of COES; however, there are news articles that confirm its existence. [2,3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. 11 June 2020. "WHO strengthens the capacity of the Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES) to combat COVID-19 in Guinea-Bissau (OMS reforça a capacidade do Centro das Operações de Emergências em Saúde (COES) no combate ao COVID-19 na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.afro.who.int/pt/news/oms-reforca-capacidade-do-centro-das-operacoes-de-emergencias-em-saude-coes-no-combate-ao>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Dansó, I. DW. 19 May 2020. "Covid-19: Confined patients complain of poor conditions in Guinea-Bissau (Covid-19: Doentes confinados queixam-se de más condições na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/covid-19-doentes-confinados-queixam-se-de-m%C3%A1s-condi%C3%A7%C3%B5es-na-guin%C3%A9-bissau/a-53501482>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a risk communication plan that outlines how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 explicitly mentions on page 36 that "There are no well-defined communication plan, with established standardized operations procedures". [1] There are no mentions of a communication plan in the National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017. [2] The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management of 2013 mentions some components of communication throughout the document; however, it does not mention any communication plan or plans to reach populations and sectors with different communications needs. [3] No formal website was found that confirms the existence of COES; however, there are news articles that confirm its existence. [4,5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [6] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [7]

- [1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 8 November 2020.
- [3] Government of Guinea-Bissau. June 2013. "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (Estratégia Nacional de Gestão de Riscos de Catástrofes)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs163718.pdf>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.
- [4] World Health Organization. 11 June 2020. "WHO strengthens the capacity of the Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES) to combat COVID-19 in Guinea-Bissau (OMS reforça a capacidade do Centro das Operações de Emergências em Saúde (COES) no combate ao COVID-19 na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.afro.who.int/pt/news/oms-reforca-capacidade-do-centro-das-operacoes-de-emergencias-em-saude-coes-no-combate-ao>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.
- [5] Dansó, I. DW. 19 May 2020. "Covid-19: Confined patients complain of poor conditions in Guinea-Bissau (Covid-19: Doentes confinados queixam-se de más condições na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/covid-19-doentes-confinados-queixam-se-de-m%C3%A1s-condi%C3%A7%C3%B5es-na-guin%C3%A9-bissau/a-53501482>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.
- [6] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.
- [7] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has 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. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 explicitly mentions on page 36 that "There are no well-defined communication plan, with established standardized operations procedures". According to the same document, on page 11, the Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES) has developed an emergency plan, which include necessary public health functions that are aligned with international health regulations. However, the actual plan cannot be found to confirm. [1] There are no mentions of a communication plan in the National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017. [2] The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management of 2013 mentions some components of communication throughout the document; however, its references are disperse and cannot be constituted as a section detailing a risk communication plan. [3] No formal website was found that confirms the existence of COES; however, there are news articles that confirm its existence. [4,5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [6] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [7]

- [1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Government of Guinea-Bissau. June 2013. "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (Estratégia Nacional de Gestão de Riscos de Catástrofes)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs163718.pdf>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[4] World Health Organization. 11 June 2020. "WHO strengthens the capacity of the Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES) to combat COVID-19 in Guinea-Bissau (OMS reforça a capacidade do Centro das Operações de Emergências em Saúde (COES) no combate ao COVID-19 na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.afro.who.int/pt/news/oms-reforca-capacidade-do-centro-das-operacoes-de-emergencias-em-saude-coes-no-combate-ao>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[5] Dansó, I. DW. 19 May 2020. "Covid-19: Confined patients complain of poor conditions in Guinea-Bissau (Covid-19: Doentes confinados queixam-se de más condições na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/covid-19-doentes-confinados-queixam-se-de-m%C3%A1s-condi%C3%A7%C3%B5es-na-guin%C3%A9-bissau/a-53501482>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[7] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has in place a risk communication plan or a section in an emergency plan that deals with risk communication; therefore, there cannot be a designation of a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 explicitly mentions on page 36 that "There are no well-defined communication plan, with established standardized operations procedures". According to the same document, on page 11, the Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES) has developed an emergency plan, which include necessary public health functions that are aligned with international health regulations. However, the actual plan cannot be found to confirm. There are no mentions of a spokesperson in the JEE. [1] There are no mentions of a communication plan or of a spokesperson in the National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017. [2] The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management of 2013 mentions some components of communication throughout the document; however, its references are disperse and cannot be constituted as a section detailing a risk communication plan. There are no mentions of a spokesperson in the document. [3] No formal website was found that confirms the existence of COES; however, there are news articles that confirm its existence. [4,5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [6] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [7]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação Externa Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 8 November 2020.



Bissau/pndsii\_2008-2017\_gb.pdf]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Government of Guinea-Bissau. June 2013. "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (Estratégia Nacional de Gestão de Riscos de Catástrofes)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs163718.pdf>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[4] World Health Organization. 11 June 2020. "WHO strengthens the capacity of the Operations Center for Health Emergencies (COES) to combat COVID-19 in Guinea-Bissau (OMS reforça a capacidade do Centro das Operações de Emergências em Saúde (COES) no combate ao COVID-19 na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.afro.who.int/pt/news/oms-reforca-capacidade-do-centro-das-operacoes-de-emergencias-em-saude-coes-no-combate-ao>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[5] Dansó, I. DW. 19 May 2020. "Covid-19: Confined patients complain of poor conditions in Guinea-Bissau (Covid-19: Doentes confinados queixam-se de más condições na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/covid-19-doentes-confinados-queixam-se-de-m%C3%A1s-condi%C3%A7%C3%B5es-na-guin%C3%A9-bissau/a-53501482>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[7] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

## 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: 2**

There is sufficient evidence that the Ministry of Public Health regularly shares information on health concerns through online media platforms. While a formal government website was not found, the Ministry of Public Health is active on Facebook. [1] It posts a variety of information on its social media website not only about ongoing health emergencies, but also on recurring health concerns, such as pediatric health (posted on 1 June 2020), tobacco use (posted on 31 May 2020), and vaccinations (posted on 27 April 2020). [2,3,4] It has also most recently posted information on COVID-19 on 18 September 2020, although this specific post was about a campaign to combat the disease rather than sharing information. [5] There is also evidence that the Ministry of Public Health has posted to dispel rumors, misinformation and disinformation. On 25 March 2020, it dispelled a rumor that there was a treatment for COVID-19. The original post claimed that there was a kit being sold in Mozambique that had medications to treat COVID-19, but the Ministry clarified that the medications the original post mentioned were not recommended by the WHO to treat COVID-19. [6] Even before the pandemic, on 12 September 2019, the Ministry also dispelled misinformation regarding vaccines and their effectiveness and risk, encouraging people to take vaccines. [7]

[1] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] Facebook. 1 June 2020. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/posts/265787624773407>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. 31 May 2020. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/posts/265222468163256>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. 27 April 2020. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/posts/242193000466203>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. 18 September 2020. Ministry of Public Health.

[<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/posts/346088406743328>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. 25 March 2020. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/posts/218556756163161>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[7] Facebook. 12 September 2019. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/posts/127754808576690>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

### 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 the President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Prime Minister Nuno Nabiam, or Minister of Public Health António Deuna shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years. The sources checked include the media outlets DW, Bissau On-line, and Observador (Portugal). [1,2,3]

[1] DW Guiné Bissau. [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/not%C3%ADcias/guin%C3%A9-bissau/s-30382>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] Facebook. Bissau On-line. [<https://www.facebook.com/bissau.online/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Observador (Portugal). [<https://observador.pt/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

## 3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.6.1 Internet users

#### 3.6.1a

**Percentage of households with Internet**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 3.93**

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: 82.79**

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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods due to an infectious disease outbreak. There are no reports of such kind in any news outlet or in the Facebook pages of the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [1,2,3] No official websites were found for any of those ministries.

[1] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Facebook Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [<https://www.facebook.com/mne.gw>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

#### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods due to an infectious disease outbreak. There are no reports of such kind in any news outlet or in the Facebook pages of the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [1,2,3] No official websites were found for any of those ministries. There are reports that exports of cashew nuts, the country's main product, fell drastically; however, this decline is owed to the fall in demand in foreign markets, such as India, Vietnam and China, and not due to a trade restriction. [4]

[1] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Facebook Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [<https://www.facebook.com/mne.gw>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[4] RFI. 22 April 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Covid-19 paralyzes cashew campaign and "population is going hungry" (Guiné-Bissau: Covid-19 paralisa campanha de caju e "população está passando fome")".

[<https://www.rfi.fr/pt/guin%C3%A9-bissau/20200422-guin%C3%A9-bissau-covid-19-paralisa-campanha-de-caju-e-a-popula%C3%A7%C3%A3o-est%C3%A1-a-passar-fome>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

### 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 Guinea-Bissau implemented travel restrictions into the country of foreigners in March 2020, against WHO recommendations. Travel restrictions were imposed in March 2020 and lifted in September 2020. [1] In a post from 29 February 2020, the WHO recommended against imposing travel or trade restrictions to countries experiencing COVID-19 outbreaks. [2] There is no evidence that there were bilateral or international support for those restrictions in the Facebook pages of the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or the WHO Disease Outbreak News. [3,4,5] The Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs do not have official websites.

[1] Expresso. 2 September 2020. "Covid-19: TAP resumes flights to Guinea-Bissau on Saturday (Covid-19: TAP retoma voos para a Guiné-Bissau ao sábado)". [<https://expresso.pt/sociedade/2020-09-02-Covid-19-TAP-retoma-voos-para-a-Guine-Bissau-ao-sabado>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. 29 February 2020. "Updated WHO recommendations for international traffic in relation to COVID-19 outbreak". [<https://www.who.int/news-room/articles-detail/updated-who-recommendations-for-international-traffic-in-relation-to-covid-19-outbreak>]. Accessed 8 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [<https://www.facebook.com/mne.gw>]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

[5] World Health Organization. "Emergencies preparedness, response: Guinea Bissau". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/gnb/en/>]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

## 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: 12.74

2016

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1b

Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 68.51

2018

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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a strategy in place to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019, on page 5, notes that there is no updated multi-sector human resources strategy in place. The same document, on page 37, further states that the country developed a National Plan for the Development of Human Resources (PNDRH) in 2017, which was validated by technical experts, but has not been approved by the Council of Ministers; and therefore, it is not valid. [1] Guinea-Bissau had the "National Plan for the Development of Human Resources in Health in Guinea-Bissau 2008-2017". The plan identified some fields where there is an insufficient workforce, for example, in page 29, it noted there is a shortage of general nurses, especially in laboratories and radiology. The plan included strategies on how to address these shortcomings by improving governance and public administration, improving work conditions and motivating workers, and reinforcing professional development of healthcare workers. [2] However, the plan expired in 2017 and the new plan for

2018-2022, although there is evidence that it was created in 2017, the actual document could not be found. [3] According to an academic article by Guerreiro et al of 2018, on page 745, the Plan guided the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". While it was never approved by the Council of Ministers, it was indirectly approved by the Council as an addendum to the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, a Ministry of Public Administration, Labor, Employment and Social Security, and a Ministry of National Education and Higher Learning, as they have Facebook pages. [5,6,7] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [8]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[2] Government of Guinea-Bissau. "National Plan for the Development of Human Resources in Health in Guinea-Bissau 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento dos RHS da Guiné-Bissau 2008-2017)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndrhs\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndrhs_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[3] Sá Guerreiro, C., P. Ferrinho, Z. Hartz. July-September 2018. "Health Evaluation in Republic of Guinea-Bissau: a meta-evaluation of the National Plan for Health Development (Avaliação em saúde na República da Guiné-Bissau: uma meta-avaliação do Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário)". *Saúde Debate*, v. 42, n. 118, p. 549-565. [<http://www.scielo.br/pdf/sdeb/v42n118/0103-1104-sdeb-42-118-0549.pdf>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[4] Guerreiro, Cátia Sá, et al. 2018. "Training of Human Resources for Health in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau: Evolution of Structures and Processes in a Fragile State". *Acta Médica Portuguesa*, 31 [12]. [<https://www.actamedicaportuguesa.com/revista/index.php/amp/article/view/11120/5564>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Public Administration, Labor, Employment and Social Security. [<https://www.facebook.com/ETSegurancaSocial/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[7] Facebook. Ministry of National Education and Higher Learning. [<https://www.facebook.com/MENESGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[8] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

## 4.1.2 Facilities capacity

### 4.1.2a

#### Hospital beds per 100,000 people

Input number

**Current Year Score: 100**

2009

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 no evidence that Guinea-Bissau has the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation facility located within the country. The main hospital in the country, the National Hospital Simão Mendes in Bissau, does not have a website and there is no indication that it has the capacity to isolate patients. The hospital lacks equipment and materials, including blood. [1] This information is confirmed by a report of the UNDP on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on Guinea-Bissau. On page 7, it states: "The country has no intensive case unit (ICU) specialist, no fully equipped ICU bed, and continuous supply of oxygen is not ensured in the main public hospital in Bissau, the Simão Mendes Hospital." The same document further notes that "Two missionary hospitals in Bissau offer some response capacity to COVID-19, but still lack equipment and better coordination with the overall response to the pandemic. [2] Other hospitals that were identified were Hospital of Mansoa, and Hospital of Cumura. Hospital of Mansoa, which was mentioned in the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" of Guinea-Bissau, does not have a website either. Hospital of Cumura seemingly has a website, but it was inaccessible at the time of research. [3] Guinea-Bissau's "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" makes no mention of any capacity to isolate patients. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [5] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6]

[1] Agência Lusa. 11 December 2018. "Main hospital in Guinea-Bissau has no blood reserves (Principal hospital da Guiné-Bissau sem reservas de sangue)". Observador. [<https://observador.pt/2018/12/11/principal-hospital-da-guine-bissau-sem-reservas-de-sangue/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[2] United Nations Development Program. 28 May 2020. "COVID-19 Socio Economic Impact Analysis for Guinea-Bissau". [[https://www.gw.undp.org/content/dam/guinea\\_bissau/docs/reports/Guinea\\_Bissau\\_SocioEconomicImpact\\_UN.pdf](https://www.gw.undp.org/content/dam/guinea_bissau/docs/reports/Guinea_Bissau_SocioEconomicImpact_UN.pdf)]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[3] Hospital of Cumura. (Unaccessible). [<http://www.missaodecumura.org/Pagina/hospital>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

#### 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 insufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has demonstrated capacity or has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years.

The main hospital in the country, the National Hospital Simão Mendes in Bissau, does not have a website and there is no indication that it has the capacity to isolate patients. The hospital lacks equipment and materials, including blood. [1] There is a news article that reports that UNICEF donated 20 hospital beds for the country's isolation units, indicating that Guinea-Bissau is dependent on international aid to expand its isolation capacity. [2] The non-governmental organization Doctors Without Borders (MSF) reported that hospitals are not prepared to receive patients during the COVID-19 pandemic. MSF recognizes that hospitals have set areas in hospitals that would be isolated for COVID-19 patients, but they are insufficient and often are not coordinated across the country. [3]

Guinea-Bissau does not have a current or updated health preparedness plan that includes a plan to expand isolation capacity. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau, which was conducted in July 2019, does not mention any such plan or capacity to expand isolation units. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [5] However, it does not have an official website, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6]

[1] Agência Lusa. 11 December 2018. "Main hospital in Guinea-Bissau has no blood reserves (Principal hospital da Guiné-Bissau sem reservas de sangue)". Observador. [<https://observador.pt/2018/12/11/principal-hospital-da-guine-bissau-sem-reservas-de-sangue/>]. Accessed 9 May 2021.

[2] Mundo Ao Minuto. 28 September 2020. "UNICEF donates to Guinea-Bissau 20 hospital beds for isolation unit (Unicef doa à Guiné-Bissau 20 camas hospitalares para sala de isolamento)". [<https://www.noticiasao minuto.com/mundo/1593528/unicef-doa-a-guine-bissau-20-camas-hospitalares-para-sala-de-isolamento>]. Accessed 9 May 2021.

[3] Doctors Without Borders. 15 May 2020. "COVID-19 in Guinea-Bissau: MSF calls for urgent strengthening of pandemic response (COVID-19 na Guiné-Bissau: MSF apela a urgente reforço da resposta à pandemia)". [<https://www.msf.org.br/noticias/covid-19-na-guine-bissau-msf-apela-urgente-reforco-da-resposta-pandemia>]. Accessed 9 May 2021.

[4] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 9 May 2021.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 9 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory and medical supply needs. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 has no information on any procurement protocol in place. [1] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017". The document in page 73 mentions that Guinea-Bissau needs to create a uniform protocol for procurement and contracting of third-party services as it is listed an activity for its plan's objective to improve management and administration of the health sector. This indicates that there are currently no national procurement protocol in place. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [3,4] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%2008-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health (Guinea-Bissau). 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 13 March 2019.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau maintains a stockpile of medical supplies, including MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, and PPE, for national use during a public health emergency. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 makes no mention of any existing stockpile. On page 40, it states that the country does not have any kind of inventory and mapping at the national level of available resources to respond to public health emergencies. On page 8, the report states that a priority action is to make available infrastructure, equipment and PPE for emergencies. [1] The "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" mentions that there is a lack of needed infrastructure, essential medications, and essential equipment in the country in several points of the report. Furthermore, in page 22, the plan notes that there are constant shortages in the stock of vaccines for preventable diseases. The problem is exacerbated by the country's lack of capacity to store vaccines, as refrigerators require electricity, which is not well distributed in the country. On page 42, the plan notes that there are issues of people stealing solar panels, which worsens the situation of medical countermeasures in Guinea-Bissau. The "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" states in page 21 that Brazil has been providing anti-retro viral medications (for HIV/AIDS) for all of Guinea-Bissau's infected population. The same document

also notes that NGOs have helped local hospitals in building necessary infrastructure, formation of technicians, and providing equipment and medical equipment, including medical countermeasures. [2] Magda Robalo, a director in the WHO and former minister of public health in Guinea-Bissau, criticized the government's acquisition of tea from Madagascar instead of obtaining masks and other medical supplies during the COVID-19 pandemic. President Embaló sent a plane to Madagascar in April 2020 to obtain tea, which was believed to treat COVID-19. This exemplifies that misplaced priorities of the government in responding to the pandemic. [3] During the COVID-19 pandemic, there are reports that the stocks in pharmacies were already low, with available stock for only 10% of what was needed, according to the pharmaceutical association in Guinea-Bissau. There are only three companies that are legally authorized to sell medications in Guinea-Bissau, and only one of them has been able to regularly supply those goods to pharmacies. No other information was available on the stockpiling of the country on MCMs. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [5] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [7]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[3] Darame, B. DW. 13 May 2020. "Guinea-Bissau needs masks and ventilators, not tea (Guiné-Bissau precisa de máscaras e ventiladores, não de chá)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-precisa-de-m%C3%A1scaras-e-ventiladores-n%C3%A3o-de-ch%C3%A1/a-53422460>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[4] Sapó (Portugal). 23 July 2020. "Covid-19: Ministry of Health admits rupture of medicines in Guinea-Bissau (Covid-19: Ministério da Saúde admite rutura de medicamentos na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://visao.sapo.pt/actualidade/politica/2020-07-23-covid-19-ministerio-da-saude-admite-rutura-de-medicamentos-na-guine-bissau/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[7] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

#### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau maintains a stockpile of laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 makes no mention of any existing stockpile. On page 40, it states that the country does not have any kind of inventory and mapping at the national level of available resources to respond to public health emergencies. [1] The "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" states on page 89 states that one of the many activities needed to improve the country's epidemiological surveillance and response to public health emergencies is to provide reagents, materials and consumables for the the National Laboratory of

Public Health. This implies that currently there are shortcomings in terms of availability and supply of those materials to the national laboratory. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[5] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

#### 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 Guinea-Bissau conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency as there is no evidence that such stockpiles exist in the first place. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 makes no mention of any existing stockpile. On page 40, it states that the country does not have any kind of inventory and mapping at the national level of available resources to respond to public health emergencies. [1] The "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" mentions in several points of the report that there is a lack of needed infrastructure, essential medications, and essential equipment in the country. Furthermore, in page 22, the plan notes that there are constant shortages in the stock of vaccines for preventable diseases. The problem is exacerbated by the country's lack of capacity to store vaccines, as refrigerators require electricity, which is not well distributed in the country. [2] During the COVID-19 pandemic, there are reports that the stocks in pharmacies were already low, with available stock for only 10% of what was needed, according to the pharmaceutical association in Guinea-Bissau. There are only three companies that are legally authorized to sell medications in Guinea-Bissau, and only one of them has been able to regularly supply those goods to pharmacies. No other information was available on the stockpiling of the country on MCMS. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [6]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[3] Sapó (Portugal). 23 July 2020. "Covid-19: Ministry of Health admits rupture of medicines in Guinea-Bissau (Covid-19: Ministério da Saúde admite rutura de medicamentos na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://visao.sapo.pt/atualidade/politica/2020-07-23-covid-19-ministerio-da-saude-admite-rutura-de-medicamentos-na-guine-bissau/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[6] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

## 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 Guinea-Bissau has a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies, including MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, and PPE, for national use during a public health emergency or that it has a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies for national use during a public health emergency.

No evidence was found that Guinea-Bissau has any domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies. There is evidence that MCMs are produced in Cape Verde and then are exported to Guinea-Bissau, as the country does not have capacity to manufacture those products. [1] The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 has no information on any procurement protocol in place, including a plan or mechanism to procure medical supplies during a public health emergency. [2]

Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". The document in page 73 mentions that Guinea-Bissau needs to create a uniform protocol for procurement and contracting of third-party services as it is listed an activity for its plan's objective to improve management and administration of the health sector. This indicates that there is currently no national procurement protocol in place and that there is no plan or mechanism to procure medical supplies during a public health emergency. [3]

There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [6]

- [1] Sapó (Portugal). 13 July 2015. "Cape Verdean pharmaceutical company to produce medicines for Guinea-Bissau in October 2016 (Farmacêutica cabo-verdiana vai produzir medicamentos para a Guiné-Bissau em outubro de 2016)". [[https://24.sapo.pt/noticias-sapo/artigo/farmaceutica-cabo-verdiana-vai-produzir\\_55a3acde96555c4671e7a82b](https://24.sapo.pt/noticias-sapo/artigo/farmaceutica-cabo-verdiana-vai-produzir_55a3acde96555c4671e7a82b)]. Accessed 9 November 2020.
- [2] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 9 November 2020.
- [4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.
- [5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.
- [6] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

#### 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 Guinea-Bissau has a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency or that it has a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. No evidence was found that Guinea-Bissau has any domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 has no information on any procurement protocol in place, including a plan or mechanism to procure laboratory supplies during a public health emergency. [1] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". The document in page 73 mentions that Guinea-Bissau needs to create a uniform protocol for procurement and contracting of third-party services as it is listed an activity for its plan's objective to improve management and administration of the health sector. This indicates that there are currently no national procurement protocol in place and that there are no plan or mechanism to procure laboratory supplies during a public health emergency. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de

Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

[5] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas)". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 9 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 notes that the country has plans and programs for vaccination at the national level, which cover a variety of diseases. On pages 26 and 27, the report states that the plan includes plan to dispense vaccines at the national level and increase access to the population. However, there are no mentions of any specific plan for dispensing during a public health emergency. [1] The actual vaccination plan was not found. The "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" states on page 38 that there is a complete lack of essential medications in Guinea-Bissau. Furthermore, in page 22, the plan notes that there are constant shortages in the stock of vaccines for preventable diseases. The problem is exacerbated by the country's lack of capacity to store vaccines, as refrigerators require electricity, which is not well distributed in the country. On page 42, the plan notes that there are issues of people stealing solar panels, which worsens the situation of medical countermeasures in Guinea-Bissau. No mention of dispensing plan, programme or guidelines for medical countermeasures were found in the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". There is no evidence that Guinea-Bissau has an agreement with manufacturers or distributors to procure medical countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency. The "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" states in page 21 that Brazil has been providing anti-retro viral medications (for HIV/AIDS) for all of Guinea-Bissau's infected population. The same document also notes that NGOs have helped local hospitals in building necessary infrastructure, formation of technicians, and providing equipment and medical equipment, including medical countermeasures. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Defense, but no official website or social media was found. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de

Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsagw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[5] Agência Lusa. DW. 11 March 2020. "Guinea-Bissau: Nabiam Defense Minister says "there is no witch hunt" (Guiné-Bissau: Ministro da Defesa de Nabiam diz que "não há caça às bruxas")". [<https://www.dw.com/pt-002/guin%C3%A9-bissau-ministro-da-defesa-de-nabiam-diz-que-n%C3%A3o-h%C3%A1-ca%C3%A7a-%C3%A0s-bruxas/a-52728413>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 makes no mention of any plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. [1] Guinea-Bissau's "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" does not make any reference to receiving health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. [2] The WHO has published in 2008 the "Strategy for Cooperation of the WHO with Countries 2009-2013: Guinea-Bissau". The document clearly states that "Guinea-Bissau does not have a strategy, a national policy or structure to facilitate interventions and coordination in situations of crisis, and, consequently, the management of situations of crisis is very deficient, at all levels". [3] There is, however, a protocol for collaboration between Portugal and Guinea-Bissau in the area of health, which includes several measures but does not clearly indicate any measures for public health emergencies. There is only indications that there will be collaboration for addressing emergency and urgent services, which are not the same thing as public health emergencies. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [5,6] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [7]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health (Guinea-Bissau). 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)".

[[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] World Health Organization. "Estratégia de Cooperação da OMS com os Países 2009-2013: Guiné-Bissau. 2008. [[https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/137175/ccs\\_gnb.pdf?sequence=1](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/137175/ccs_gnb.pdf?sequence=1)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] Government of Portugal. 17 September 2018. "Portugal signs collaboration protocol with Guinea-Bissau on health sector (Portugal assina protocolo de colaboração com a Guiné Bissau na área da saúde)".

[<https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc21/comunicacao/comunicado?i=portugal-assina-protocolo-de-colaboracao-com-a-guine-bissau-na-area-da-saude>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[6] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[7] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

## 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: 0**

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

#### 4.4.1b

**Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 45**

2014

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: 88.84**

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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has issued legislation, a policy or a public statement committing to provide prioritized health care services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 makes no mention of any 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. [1] In the website for the National Popular Assembly of Guinea-Bissau (Parliament), there are no laws that pertain to health published in the website. [2] There are no mentions of prioritizing health care services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency in the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017". [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação Externa Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] National Popular Assembly. "Legislation (Legislação)". [<http://www.parlamento.gw/leis/legislacao>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency.

The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 notes on page 7 that the country needs to create a communication platform to facilitate the exchange of information and materials between different institutions and partners during a public health emergency. This indicates that there are currently no system in place for for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. [1]

The "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" notes in page 58 that communication means, including transportation and roads, are very deficient in Guinea-Bissau, such that it is a main challenge for the country to develop its health care sector. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

**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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency; and therefore, there is no system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency which encompasses healthcare workers in both the public and private sector.

The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 notes on page 7 that the country needs to create a communication platform to facilitate the exchange of information and materials between different institutions and partners during a public health emergency. This indicates that there are currently no system in place for for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. [1] The "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017" notes in page 58 that communication means, including transportation and roads, are very deficient in Guinea-Bissau, such that it is a main challenge for the country to develop its health care sector. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasgb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau monitors for or tracks the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities.

The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 makes no mentions of HCAI in the document. [1] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008 2017", and it does not mention health care associated infections anywhere in the document. [2] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasgb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national requirement for ethical review before beginning a clinical trial. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 makes no mentions of national requirement for ethical review before beginning a clinical trial. [1] Dr Zeferina Gomes da Costa, the director of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Laboratories and Medicines (DIFARLM) of Guinea-Bissau, issued a presentation document for an event on 26 October 2016 (event unknown) that provides a snapshot of the pharmaceutical situation in the country. The author does not mention anywhere that there is a mechanism for ethical review before beginning clinical trials in Guinea-Bissau. [2] No website for DIFARLM, the regulatory body for medications and pharmaceutical products, was found. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [3] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4] In the website for the National Popular Assembly of Guinea-Bissau (Parliament), there are no laws that pertain to ethical review before beginning a clinical trial published in the website. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] Department of Pharmaceuticals, Laboratories and Medicines. 26 October 2016. "Pharmaceutical Situation of Guinea-Bissau (Situação Farmacêutica da Guiné-Bissau)". [[https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/26\\_9h\\_Pre-Conference%20Roundtable\\_Guin%C3%A9%20Bissau%2002.pdf](https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/26_9h_Pre-Conference%20Roundtable_Guin%C3%A9%20Bissau%2002.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[5] National Popular Assembly. "Legislation (Legislação)". [<http://www.parlamento.gw/leis/legislacao>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

#### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national requirement for ethical review before beginning a clinical trial; therefore, there is no evidence that there is an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing epidemics. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 makes no

mentions of national requirement for ethical review before beginning a clinical trial; therefore, there is no mention that there is an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing epidemics. [1] Dr Zeferina Gomes da Costa, the director of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Laboratories and Medicines (DIFARLM) of Guinea-Bissau, issued a presentation document for an event on 26 October 2016 (event unknown) that provides a snapshot of the pharmaceutical situation in the country. The author does not mention anywhere that there is a mechanism for ethical review before beginning clinical trials in Guinea-Bissau. [2] No website for DIFARLM, the regulatory body for medications and pharmaceutical products, was found. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has an association for pharmacists and professionals in the pharmaceutical area. Guinea-Bissau is a member of the Association of Pharmacists in Portuguese-Language Countries (AFPLP). [3] In addition, there are news articles that confirm the existence of the Association of Pharmacists of Guinea-Bissau, such as an article by RFI (a media outlet; no long-form name of RFI was found) in 2015 and another by newspaper Correio da Manhã (CM) Jornal in 2013. [4,5] Nevertheless, after extensive research no website for the Association of Pharmacists of Guinea-Bissau was found. In addition, there is evidence that the National Association of Agriculture of Guinea-Bissau exist (ANAG). The organisation is listed in the website of the Cooperativist Organisation of Portuguese-Language Countries (OCPLP), but no website is provided and none could be found after extensive research. [6] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [7] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [8] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [9]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] Department of Pharmaceuticals, Laboratories and Medicines (Guinea-Bissau). 26 October 2016. "Pharmaceutical Situation of Guinea-Bissau (Situação Farmacêutica da Guiné-Bissau)". [[https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/26\\_9h\\_Pre-Conference%20Roundtable\\_Guin%C3%A9%20Bissau%2002.pdf](https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/26_9h_Pre-Conference%20Roundtable_Guin%C3%A9%20Bissau%2002.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] Association of Pharmacists of Portuguese-Language Countries. "Who we are (Quem somos)". [<http://www.afplp.org/?categoryID=5&page=Cat>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] RFI. 20 October 2015. "Guinean authorities order closing of pharmacies (Autoridades guineenses mandam encerrar farmácias)". RFI. [<http://pt.rfi.fr/guine-bissau/20151020-autoridades-guineenses-mandam-encerrar-farmacias>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[5] Correio da Manhã (CM) Jornal. 25 January 2013. "Medication with suspicious origins are sold in Guinea-Bissau (Medicamentos de origem duvidosa vendidos na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.cmjornal.pt/sociedade/detalhe/medicamentos-de-origem-duvidosa-vendidos-na-guine-bissau>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[6] Cooperativist Organisation of Portuguese-Language Countries. "Member organization: National Association of Agriculture of Guinea-Bissau (Organização membro: Associação Nacional dos Agricultores de Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.portalocplp.org/organizacoes/anag>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[7] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[8] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[9] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCMs) for humans. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 makes no mention of any government agency responsible for approving new MCMs for humans. [1] Dr Zeferina Gomes da Costa, the director of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Laboratories and Medicines (DIFARLM) of Guinea-Bissau, issued a presentation document for an event on 26 October 2016 (event unknown) that provides a snapshot of the pharmaceutical situation in the country. The author does not mention anywhere that there is an agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans in Guinea-Bissau. [2] No website for DIFARLM, the regulatory body for medications and pharmaceutical products, was found. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has an association for pharmacists and professionals in the pharmaceutical area. Guinea-Bissau is a member of the Association of Pharmacists in Portuguese-Language Countries (AFPLP). [3] In addition, there are news articles that confirm the existence of the Association of Pharmacists of Guinea-Bissau, such as an article by RFI (a media outlet; no long-form name of RFI was found) in 2015 and another by newspaper Correio da Manhã (CM) Jornal in 2013. [4,5] Nevertheless, after extensive research no website for the Association of Pharmacists of Guinea-Bissau was found. In addition, there is evidence that the National Association of Agriculture of Guinea-Bissau exist (ANAG). The organisation is listed in the website of the Cooperativist Organisation of Portuguese-Language Countries (OCPLP), but no website is provided and none could be found after extensive research. [6] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [7] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [8] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [9]

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[2] Department of Pharmaceuticals, Laboratories and Medicines (Guinea-Bissau). 26 October 2016. "Pharmaceutical Situation of Guinea-Bissau (Situação Farmacêutica da Guiné-Bissau)". [[https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/26\\_9h\\_Pre-Conference%20Roundtable\\_Guin%C3%A9%20Bissau%2002.pdf](https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/26_9h_Pre-Conference%20Roundtable_Guin%C3%A9%20Bissau%2002.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] Association of Pharmacists of Portuguese-Language Countries. "Who we are (Quem somos)". [<http://www.afplp.org/?categoryID=5&page=Cat>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] RFI. 20 October 2015. "Guinean authorities order closing of pharmacies (Autoridades guineenses mandam encerrar farmácias)". RFI. [<http://pt.rfi.fr/guine-bissau/20151020-autoridades-guineenses-mandam-encerrar-farmacias>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[5] Correio da Manhã (CM) Jornal. 25 January 2013. "Medication with suspicious origins are sold in Guinea-Bissau (Medicamentos de origem duvidosa vendidos na Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.cmjornal.pt/sociedade/detalhe/medicamentos-de-origem-duvidosa-vendidos-na-guine-bissau>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[6] Cooperativist Organisation of Portuguese-Language Countries. "Member organization: National Association of Agriculture of Guinea-Bissau (Organização membro: Associação Nacional dos Agricultores de Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://www.portalocplp.org/organizacoes/anag>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[7] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[8] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[9] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

#### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCMs) for humans; therefore, there is no evidence that Guinea-Bissau has an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 makes no mentions of any processes, expedited or not, for approving MCMs for human use during a public health emergency. [1] Dr Zeferina Gomes da Costa, the director of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Laboratories and Medicines (DIFARLM) of Guinea-Bissau, issued a presentation document for an event on 26 October 2016 (event unknown) that provides a snapshot of the pharmaceutical situation in the country. The author does not mention anywhere that there is an agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans in Guinea-Bissau. [2] No website for DIFARLM, the regulatory body for medications and pharmaceutical products, was found. There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has an association for pharmacists and professionals in the pharmaceutical area. Guinea-Bissau is a member of the Association of Pharmacists in Portuguese-Language Countries (AFPLP). [3] In addition, there are news articles that confirm the existence of the Association of Pharmacists of Guinea-Bissau, such as an article by RFI (a media outlet; no long-form name of RFI was found) in 2015 and another by newspaper Correio da Manhã (CM) Jornal in 2013. [4,5] Nevertheless, after extensive research no website for the Association of Pharmacists of Guinea-Bissau was found. In addition, there is evidence that the National Association of Agriculture of Guinea-Bissau exist (ANAG). The organisation is listed in the website of the Cooperativist Organisation of Portuguese-Language Countries (OCPLP), but no website is provided and none could be found after extensive research. [6] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [7] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [8] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [9]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] Department of Pharmaceuticals, Laboratories and Medicines (Guinea-Bissau). 26 October 2016. "Pharmaceutical Situation of Guinea-Bissau (Situação Farmacêutica da Guiné-Bissau)". [[https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/26\\_9h\\_Pre-Conference%20Roundtable\\_Guin%C3%A9%20Bissau%2002.pdf](https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/26_9h_Pre-Conference%20Roundtable_Guin%C3%A9%20Bissau%2002.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] Association of Pharmacists of Portuguese-Language Countries. "Who we are (Quem somos)". [<http://www.afplp.org/?categoryID=5&page=Cat>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] RFI. 20 October 2015. "Guinean authorities order closing of pharmacies (Autoridades guineenses mandam encerrar farmácias)". RFI. [<http://pt.rfi.fr/guine-bissau/20151020-autoridades-guineenses-madam-encerrar-farmacias>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[5] Correio da Manhã (CM) Jornal. 25 January 2013. "Medication with suspicious origins are sold in Guinea-Bissau (Medicamentos de origem duvidosa vendidos na Guiné-Bissau)".

[<https://www.cmjornal.pt/sociedade/detalhe/medicamentos-de-origem-duvidosa-vendidos-na-guine-bissau>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[6] Cooperativist Organisation of Portuguese-Language Countries. "Member organization: National Association of Agriculture of Guinea-Bissau (Organização membro: Associação Nacional dos Agricultores de Guiné-Bissau)".

[<https://www.portalocplp.org/organizacoes/anag>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[7] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[8] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[9] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a national risk reduction strategy for pandemics or a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for pandemics. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 makes no mention of a national risk reduction strategy or a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics or pandemics. The document, however, mentions that there is a Disaster Risk Profile report published in 2018. [1] The Disaster Risk Profile report for Guinea Bissau only covers floods and droughts; there are no mentions of epidemics or pandemics. [2] According to



the "National Plan for Health Development II 2008-2017" on page 85, the Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology is the sole unit responsible for epidemiological surveillance. However, the document notes that the DHE is incapable of functioning as an epidemiological surveillance unit as it does not have the resources or the laboratories to perform its duties. Indeed, the same document in the same page notes that, "Emergency management has never been planned in the country. In fact, there is not even a known structure responsible for protecting the population in case of crises" [3] Guinea-Bissau has the "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management" of 2013 is a broad strategic document that has the objective of creating a plan and mechanisms to address various types of disasters, including epidemics. However, this document is not a plan for disaster risk management, rather a document to create the institutions that would be conducting the disaster risk management. [4] The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) has published in 2015 a "National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015) - Interim" for Guinea-Bissau (only available in French). There is no mention of any pandemics or health emergencies in the document. [5] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [6] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [7]

- [1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.
- [2] CIMA Research Foundation. August 2018. "Disaster Risk Profile: Guinea-Bissau". [[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Report\\_Guinea\\_Bissau\\_Final-compressed\\_KiPZAQO.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Report_Guinea_Bissau_Final-compressed_KiPZAQO.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Public Health. 2 September 2018. "National Plan for Health Development 2008-2017 (Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sanitário 2008-2017)". [[http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country\\_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii\\_2008-2017\\_gb.pdf](http://staging.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Guinea-Bissau/pndsii_2008-2017_gb.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.
- [4] Government of Guinea-Bissau. June 2013. "National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (Estratégia Nacional de Gestão de Riscos de Catástrofes)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gbs163718.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.
- [5] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. 2015. "Guinea-Bissau: National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015) - Interim". [[https://www.preventionweb.net/files/41767\\_GNB\\_NationalHFAProgress\\_2013-15.pdf](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/41767_GNB_NationalHFAProgress_2013-15.pdf)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.
- [6] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.
- [7] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has any cross-border agreements, protocols or MOUs with neighbouring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 states on page 46 that at the national level, there are no MOUs or another type of accord between

entities in public health, veterinary authorities or security authorities. The same document also states on page 56 that there are no MOUs or another type of accord with neighboring countries to address issues that may arise during a public health emergency, including travel, transferring patients across borders, and exchange of information and data. [1] There are no relevant documents in the website for the National Popular Assembly, which lists the treaties and bilateral agreements. [2] Guinea-Bissau is part of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, but there are no relevant documents that deal with cross-border issues regarding public health emergencies. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [4] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [5]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] National Popular Assembly. "Legislation (Legislação)". [<http://www.parlamento.gw/leis/legislacao>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] West African Economic and Monetary Union. "Acts". [<http://www.uemoa.int/en/type/acts>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[5] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

### 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 that Guinea-Bissau has any cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies. The WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 states on page 46 that at the national level, there are no MOUs or another type of accord between entities in public health, veterinary authorities or security authorities. The same document also states on page 56 that there are no MOUs or another type of accord with neighboring countries to address issues that may arise during a public health emergency. [1] There are no relevant documents in the website for the National Popular Assembly, which lists the treaties and bilateral agreements. [2] Guinea-Bissau is part of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, but there are no relevant documents that deal with cross-border issues regarding public health emergencies. [3] The OIE's Gap Analysis Report for Guinea Bissau published in June 2019 makes no mention of any cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies. [4] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health, as it has a Facebook page. [5] However, no official website was found, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] National Popular Assembly (Guinea-Bissau). "Legislation (Legislação)". [<http://www.parlamento.gw/leis/legislacao>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] West African Economic and Monetary Union. "Acts". [<http://www.uemoa.int/en/type/acts>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] World Organisation for Animal Health. June 2019. "PVS Gap Analysis Report: Guinea-Bissau (Rapport d'analyse des écarts PVS: Guinée Bissau)".

[[https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/20202001\\_Rapport\\_GAP\\_Guinea\\_Bissau.pdf](https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/20202001_Rapport_GAP_Guinea_Bissau.pdf)].

Accessed 10 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

## 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: 1**

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

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 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: 1

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: 1

There is sufficient evidence that Guinea-Bissau has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years. According to the WHO's Joint External Evaluation for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019, on page 11, the

WHO claims that there are some lines in the national budget for the response of emergencies; however, those sums are very small and they are usually not executed, as the country does not have capacity to execute those projects. [1] In the state budget for 2020, there is only one line dedicated to epidemic threats: "Support for the implementation of regional projects to reinforce epidemiological surveillance", on page 208. The sum for this line is CFA 3.8bn, which is equivalent to USD 6.9mn. [2] The budget documents for 2017, 2018 or 2019 was not found in the website of the National Popular Assembly or in any other source. [3] The Ministry of Economy and Finance has published in its website the budget documents for 2009 through 2013. There are no more recent budget documents that were found. [4]

[1] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Finance. July 2020. "Budget proposal 2020 (Proposta OGE 2020)". [<https://www.ipt.gw/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/OGE20final.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] National Popular Assembly. "Budget and Finances (Orçamento e Finanças)". [<https://www.parlamento.gw/transparencia/orcamento-e-financas>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Economy and Finance. "General Budget of the State (Orçamento Geral do Estado)". [<http://www.mef.gw/publicacoes/orcamento-geral-do-estado>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

## 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 Guinea-Bissau can access a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds in the face of a public health emergency. Guinea-Bissau is listed as an IDA eligible borrowing country and therefore is eligible for the World Bank pandemic financing facility. [1,2] According to the World Bank, "The Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) is a mechanism developed by the World Bank together with the World Health Organization (WHO) and private sector partners to provide surge financing for response efforts to countries affected by a large-scale outbreak to prevent the outbreak from reaching pandemic proportions." [2]

[1] International Development Association. "Borrowing countries". [<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility. December 2017. "Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF): Operational Brief for Eligible Countries". [<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/119961516647620597/PEF-Operational-Brief-Dec-2017.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

## 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 evidence that any senior leader in Guinea-Bissau, in the past three years, has made a public commitment to either support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support or to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity. There are no reports of such kind in any news outlet or in the Facebook pages of the Ministry of Public Health or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [1,2] No official websites were found for any of those ministries. No further information was found in the website of the WHO. [3]

[1] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] Facebook Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [<https://www.facebook.com/mne.gw>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] World Health Organization. "Guinea-Bissau". [<https://www.who.int/countries/gnb/en/>]. Accessed 16 April 2019.

### 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 Guinea-Bissau has requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats. There is no evidence that it has provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats in the past three years.

According to the Global Health Security Funding Tracking Dashboard, Guinea-Bissau is a net receiver of funding for health security projects and between 2017 and 2020 donors have committed USD 139.7m, of which USD 123.7m have been disbursed. The website does not filter the projects by year, showing all projects from 2014 through 2020. The largest amount of disbursed funds in 2014-2020 to Guinea-Bissau was to improve the country's capacity to address immunization (USD 72.8m), followed by workforce development (USD 51.3m), and medical countermeasures (USD 47.6m). There is no data for Guinea-Bissau as a funder of projects to improve capacity to address epidemic threats. [1]

There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as they have Facebook pages. [2,3] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [4]

[1] Global Health Security Funding Tracker. [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/explore/map>]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

[2] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

[3] Facebook. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [<https://www.facebook.com/mne.gw>]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

[4] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

### 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 evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a plan or policy for sharing genetic data, epidemiological data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza. There are no relevant documents in the website for the National Popular Assembly, which lists the treaties and bilateral agreements. [1] Guinea-Bissau is part of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, but there are no relevant documents that deal with sharing genetic data, epidemiological data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza. [2] The WHO's Joint External Evaluation report for Guinea-Bissau of July 2019 makes no mention of such plan or policy. [3] There is evidence that Guinea-Bissau has a Ministry of Public Health as well as a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, as they have Facebook pages. [4,5] However, neither ministries have official websites, and no other official national sources were found. Guinea-Bissau has the National Institute of Public Health (INASA). However, its website is not online. [6] Guinea-Bissau does not have a Ministry of Research, but it has the National Institute of Statistics (INE). In its website, there are no relevant evidence on the matter. The latest date of the available publications is 2012. [7]

[1] National Popular Assembly (Guinea-Bissau). "Legislation (Legislação)". [<http://www.parlamento.gw/leis/legislacao>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] West African Economic and Monetary Union. "Acts". [<http://www.uemoa.int/en/type/acts>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] World Health Organization. July 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of the Main Capacities of International Health Regulations of Guinea-Bissau (Avaliação External Conjunta das Principais Capacidades do RSI da Guiné-Bissau)". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Guinea%20Bissau%208-12%20Jul%202019.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[4] Facebook. Ministry of Public Health. [<https://www.facebook.com/minsapgw/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[5] Facebook. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. [<https://www.facebook.com/MAFGUINEBISSAU/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[6] National Institute of Public Health website. [<http://inasagb.org/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[7] National Institute of Statistics. "Central Catalog of Data (Catálogo Central de Dados)". [<http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/nada41/index.php/catalog>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

#### 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 public evidence that Guinea-Bissau has not shared samples in accordance with the PIP framework in the past two years. There are no mentions of Guinea-Bissau in the 2014-2017 report "Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework: Partnership Contribution High-Level Implementation Plan I" by the World Health Organization. [1] No other version of the report was found, including any updates. No other evidence was found in top international and local media outlets.

[1] World Health Organization. "Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework: Partnership Contribution High Level Implementation Plan I: Final Report 2014-2017". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/document-library/document/WHO-WHE-IHM-PIP-2018.3-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

**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 public evidence that Guinea Bissau has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years. According to the WHO Disease Outbreak News, there have been no outbreaks of diseases in Guinea-Bissau in the last two years. The last outbreak was of cholera in September 2008. Therefore, as there have been no outbreaks, there could not have been sharing of samples during an outbreak. [1] There is no evidence that Guinea-Bissau has not shared COVID-19 samples. No further information was found in international or local media outlets.

[1] World Health Organization. 24 September 2008. "Disease Outbreak News: Cholera in Guinea Bissau". [[https://www.who.int/csr/don/2008\\_09\\_24/en/](https://www.who.int/csr/don/2008_09_24/en/)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

**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: 0**

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: 19

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: 1**

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: 0**

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: 0

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: 2

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: 0

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: 45.6

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: 0.41

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: 32**

2010

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: 2**

An actual figure for the percentage of employed people in the informal sector could not be found in any source. However, all available documentation indicates that the level of informal employment in Guinea-Bissau is very high. [1] An IMF report states that the informal sector contributes to about 38% of GDP in Guinea-Bissau in 2017. [2] The ILO data on informal economy does not cover Guinea-Bissau and the World Bank uses the ILO as its source. [3]

[1] Bialoborska, M. 2014. "Dynamics and constraints in the organizing processes of informal workers in Guinea-Bissau". *Angolan Journal of Sociology*, p. 91-111. [<https://journals.openedition.org/ras/1107?lang=en>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[2] International Monetary Fund African Department. December 2017. "Guinea-Bissau: Selected Issues Paper". [[https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF002/24816-9781484333198/24816-9781484333198/24816-9781484333198\\_A006.xml?lang=en&redirect=true#A06fig07](https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF002/24816-9781484333198/24816-9781484333198/24816-9781484333198_A006.xml?lang=en&redirect=true#A06fig07)]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

[3] International Labor Organization. "Statistics on the informal economy". [<https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/informality/>]. Accessed 10 November 2020.

### 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: 1

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: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.6 Inequality

### 6.2.6a

Gini coefficient

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

Current Year Score: 0.51

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: 0

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: 1

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: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

### 6.4.1 Urbanization

#### 6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 43.78

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: -3.0

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: 0

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: 58.0

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: 672.1

2019

WHO

#### 6.5.1c

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2.86

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: 9.5

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: 66.63

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

### **6.5.2b**

**Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities**

Input number

Current Year Score: 20.54

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: 11.29

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