

1. Presentation of the Organization

ENDA Santé, an NGO founded in 1972, is based in Dakar (Senegal) and has offices in South America, Europe (Paris) and Central and West Africa. It officially opened its office in Guinea-Bissau in 2008, when it signed a partnership agreement with the Guinea-Bissau government. In 2021, it completed this process by obtaining national NGO certification.

2. Structure of the speech and Theme to be addressed

My speech will be about:

- 2.1. The recommendations made to the state of Guinea-Bissau for the health sector
- 2.2. The evolution of the situation in relation to these recommendations
- 2.3. Proposed recommendations (reformulation of previous recommendations that have not been implemented or have been partially implemented).

2.4. The recommendations made to the state of Guinea-Bissau for the health sector

During the third cycle of the universal periodic review, Guinea-Bissau received 15 recommendations regarding the right to health, and some efforts have been made to implement these recommendations.

2.2 Progress in relation to recommendations

Important progress has been made in the health sector with the drafting and updating of important documents to guide the sector in general and the specific response to certain diseases that plague the country's population. Ministerial orders aimed at ensuring free health services for the elderly and children under 5.

However, funding in the health sector still falls short of the Abuja declaration, which calls for at least 15% of the budget to be allocated to the health sector.

It is also important to note that the country does not have a basic health law that can lay the foundations for the functioning of the sector.

In addition to normative aspects from the point of view of care, some challenges remain:

- Availability of the hepatitis B vaccine only at 45 days of age and not at birth as recommended
- Unavailability of treatment for cases hepatitis B mono-infection
- Failure to integrate cervical cancer screening into the routine of reproductive health services
- Lack of an oncology service, technicians and equipment needed for cancer treatment

- Limited access to reproductive health services for pregnant women due to various factors
- Lack of inpatient services in public services for patients with mental illness and drug addiction
- Poor quality of patient data and records made on paper and difficulties in archiving them
- Failure to integrate NGO data into the country's health information system (DHIS2)
- Insufficient dissemination and enforcement of laws: Law 14/2011 on Female Genital Mutilation, the Domestic Violence Law, the National Policy on Female Genital Mutilation.
Gender Equality I, II and III, Law 11/2010 on Sexual and Reproductive Health, National Strategy for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities until 2027
- People with different types of disabilities have difficulty accessing health services due to the lack of adaptation of structures and preparation of staff.
health technicians to deal with different forms of disability
- Although there is evidence to show that traditional medicine is what the majority of the population turns to in the event of health problems, the collaboration between traditional and conventional medicine is still limited
- Due to the limited availability of technicians, health facilities in areas further away from the regional capitals have human resources.
insufficient quantity and quality, which is why use of telemedicine and teleconsultation could be a resource for access to diagnosis and treatment in these areas.
- As an island country, the country is already facing the impacts of climate change and a relationship with the health of the population in this sense is a must.
it is necessary to monitor this issue

2.5. Proposed recommendations (reformulation of previous recommendations not implemented or partially implemented)

- Ensure a progressive increase in national health funding by 2028 by allocating at least 15% of the general state budget, in line with the Abuja declaration
- Introduction of hepatitis B vaccine at birth and HPV vaccination especially for girls by 2027 and ensure its effective availability
- Ensuring the availability of hepatitis treatment
- Develop policy and implement community maternal and child health programs, including mobile campaigns (2025 to 2030)
- Ensure the training of health technicians in the different fields specialty and ensure their allocation, retention and appropriation
- Draft, validate and adopt a new basic law for community health (2025 to 2027)
- Integration of cervical cancer screening in reproductive health services in all health facilities for women from 2026 onwards

- Create chemotherapy and radiotherapy services: purchase equipment and train technicians between 2025 and 2030
- Create adequate infrastructure for the rehabilitation of mental health conditions and drug addicts by 2025
- Implement the comprehensive digitalization of the health system to improve the efficiency and management of health services, with implementation planned by 2030
- -Integrate all health programs, including NGO data, into the health information system (DHIS2)
- Ensure wide dissemination and effective application of existing laws
 - Law 14/2011 on Female Genital Mutilation,
 - The Domestic Violence Act,
 - National Gender Equality Policy I, II and III
 - Law 11/2010 on Sexual and Reproductive Health and
 - National Strategy for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities until 2027
- Adapt health infrastructure and tools to ensure inclusion of all forms of disability by 2030
- Draw up a strategic plan for collaboration and integration between traditional and conventional medicine (2025 to 2030)
- Implement telemedicine services and online consultations by 2030
- Monitoring the impact of climate change on people's health, especially in coastal areas, between now and 2026