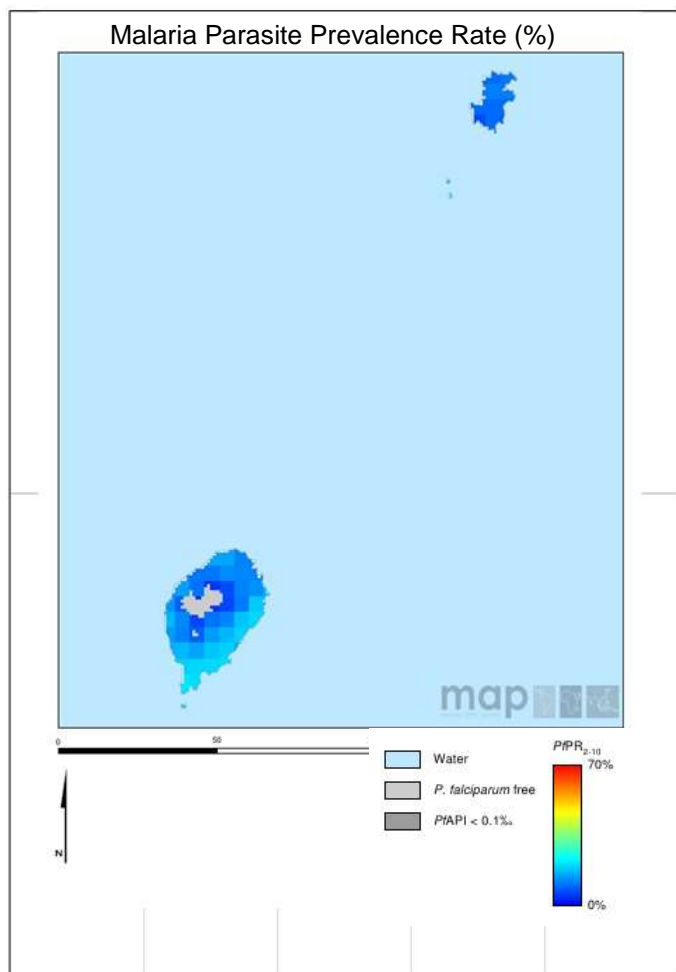


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.2
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	0
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	0
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	93
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	87
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	71
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	34
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	95

In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 2,238 with zero deaths.

### Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

## Malaria

### Progress

São Tomé and Príncipe secured sufficient resources to finance the ACTs, RDTs and LLINs required for 2018 and has achieved 100% operational coverage of vector control. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 2,238 with zero deaths.

### Key Challenge

- Significant reduction in funding from the Global Fund and other donors has significantly reduced the resources available for malaria control.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017		The country is working to develop a IRM plan with funding support from the GF

The country has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing iCCM scale-up and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

## MNCH and NTDs

### Progress

São Tomé and Príncipe has achieved high coverage in the tracer MNCH intervention DPT3 vaccination coverage, skilled birth attendants and exclusive breastfeeding and has recently increased coverage of postnatal care.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Sao Tomé and Príncipe is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage is low for each of the NTDs, specifically: lymphatic filariasis (0%), schistosomiasis (0%), and soil transmitted helminths (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Sao Tomé and Príncipe in 2016 is zero, which represents a decrease compared with the 2015 index value (7).

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

São Tomé and Príncipe has responded positively to the NTD recommended action addressing low coverage of NTD preventive chemotherapy, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented. The country has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing the lack of data for ARTs, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due