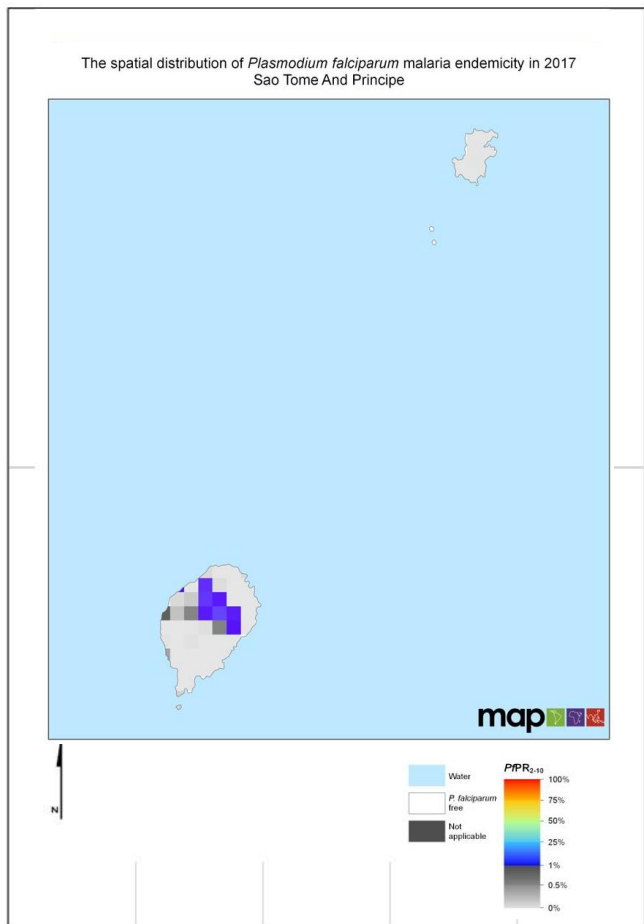


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 2,241 with zero deaths.

### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	83
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.2
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	1
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
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	93
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	87
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	71
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	23
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	95

### 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 and LLINs/IRS required for 2019 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, and has recently completed the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. The country has decreased the estimated malaria mortality rate by more than 40% since 2010. São Tomé and Príncipe has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Elimination Scorecard.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 2,241 with zero deaths.

### **Key Challenges**

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

### **Previous Key Recommended Actions**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Suggested completion timeframe</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</b>
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in malaria cases	Q4 2019		The country attributes the increase in malaria cases since 2014 to a number of factors including the 70% reduction in GF funding and gaps in key malaria commodities including RDTs and IRS. STP is undertaking steps to address the upsurge including through the establishment of an emergency district task force including all key stakeholders for response, sensitization and community mobilization; resource mobilisation with China and UNICEF to fill the commodity gaps. Additionally, the country is updating the national strategic plan

The country has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing iCCM scale-up and finalization of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

## RMNCAH and NTDs

### Progress

São Tomé and Príncipe has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH interventions DPT3 vaccination coverage, skilled birth attendants and exclusive breastfeeding and 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. The country reported high coverage of NTD PC in 2017.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the low coverage of vitamin A	Q2 2020		Deliverable not yet due

São Tomé and Príncipe has responded positively to the RMNCAH 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

