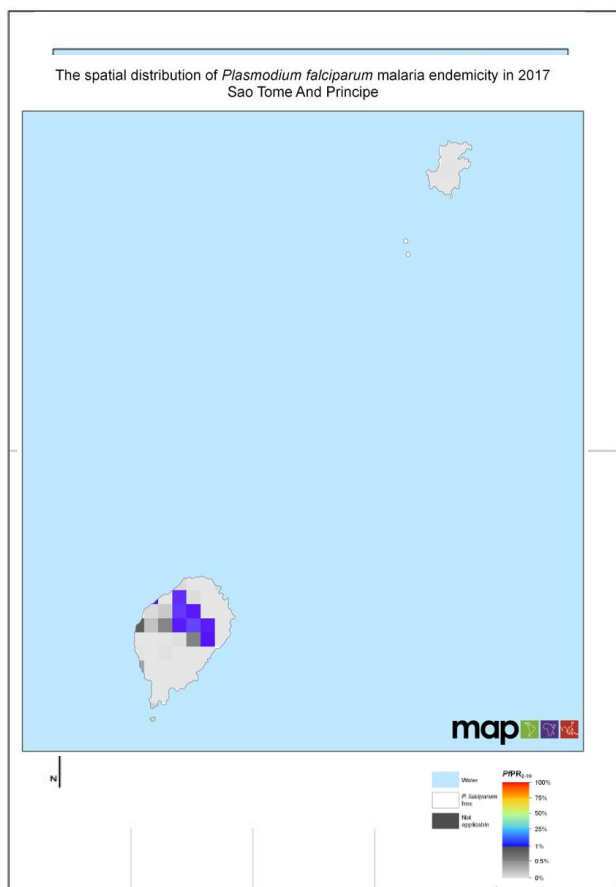


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	89
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

In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 2 940 with zero deaths.

Key

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

Malaria

The Global Fund

The Global Fund has announced that São Tomé and Príncipe will receive €11.7 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on São Tomé and Príncipe's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For São Tomé and Príncipe this is calculated at €10 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. São Tomé and Príncipe is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

Progress

São Tomé and Príncipe secured sufficient resources to finance the ACTs, RDTs 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 2018 was 2,940 with zero deaths.

Key Challenge

- Malaria upsurges observed.

Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to the recommended action addressing iCCM scale-up.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2018	Q4 2020

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. Preventive Chemotherapy coverage in Sao Tomé is very good for





schistosomiasis (98%), soil-transmitted helminths (89%) and for lymphatic filariasis (81%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Sao Tomé in 2018 is 89, which represents a large increase compared with the 2017 index value (0).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : 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