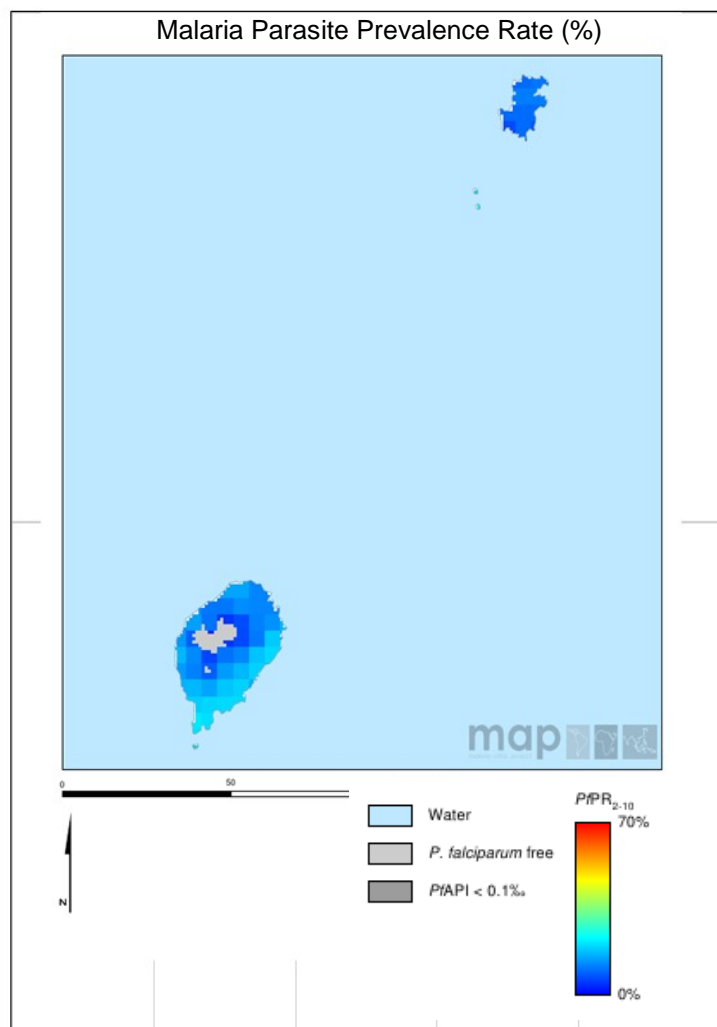


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 1,754 with zero deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control		
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)		
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)		
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)		
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)		3.1
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact		
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
PM TCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)		
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		93
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		74
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	▲	67
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)		95
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		37

Key

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

Progress

São Tomé and Príncipe has made significant progress in malaria prevention and control, leading to a tremendous reduction in malaria deaths between 2005 and 2010. The country has secured sufficient resources to finance the ACTs, RDTs and LLINs required for 2015 and has achieved operational universal coverage of vector control.

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

Impact

Confirmed malaria cases decreased from an annual average of 38,655 during 2000–2005 to 1,754 cases in 2014. In the same period, malaria deaths also fell from 162 to zero. WHO projects that the country will achieve more than 75% reduction in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenge

- Resistance to pyrethroid insecticides detected.

Recommended Actions

São Tomé and Príncipe has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing policy on Community Case Management and addressing insecticide resistance and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.