

Scorecard for Accountability and Action

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

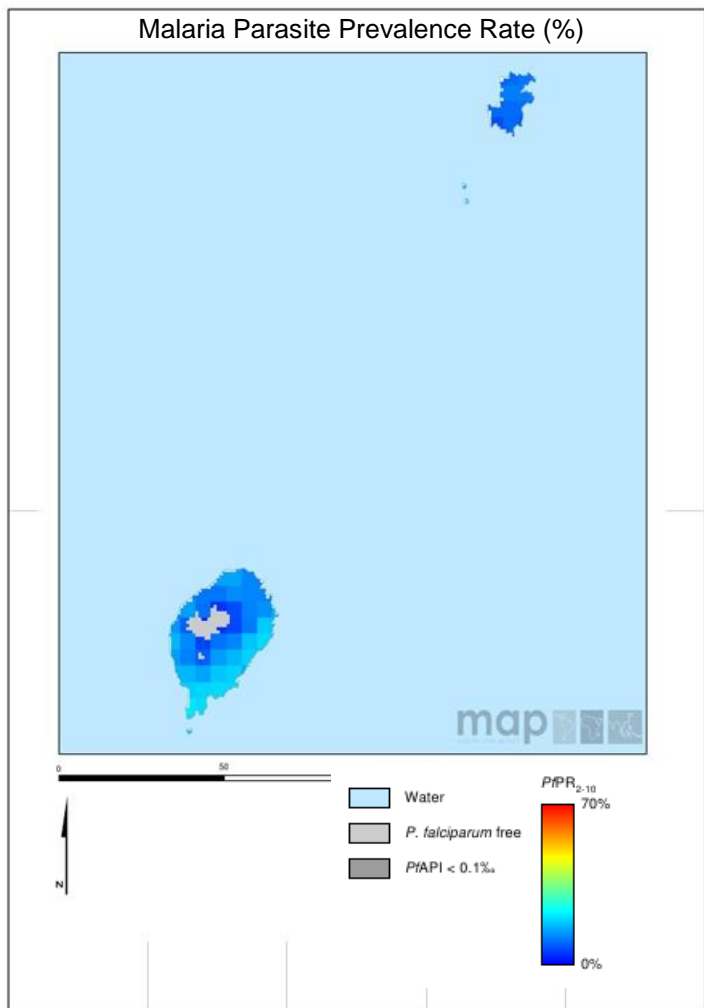
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.1

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	0
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)	
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health

Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	93
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	37
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	74
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	67
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	95



In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 1,754 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 has made significant progress in malaria prevention and control. The country has secured sufficient resources to finance the ACTs, RDTs and LLINs required for 2016 and has achieved operational universal coverage of vector control. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO. São Tomé and Príncipe was awarded a 2016 ALMA Award for Excellence for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target for malaria.

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.

Previous Key Recommended Action

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		Deliverable not yet due

MNCH

Progress

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.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Provide data on ART coverage in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		Deliverable not yet due

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA