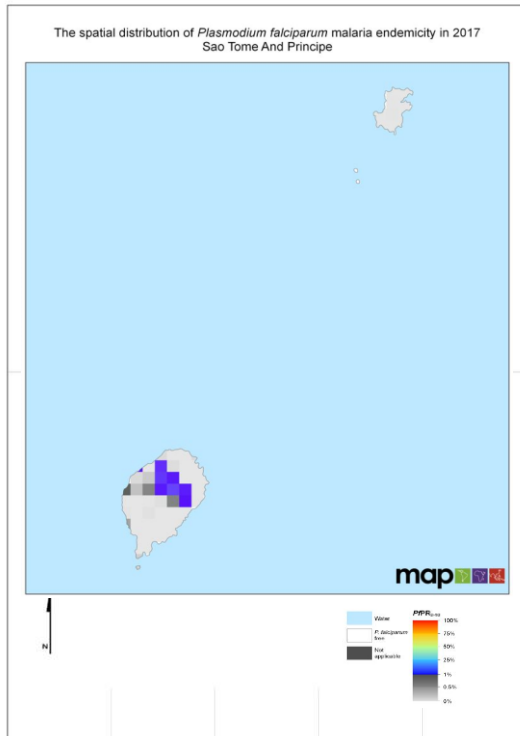


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



### Metrics

Commodities Financed		
LLIN financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector RDT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC	▲	
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO		
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		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19		
Scale of Implementation of ICCM		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2021)		74
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021)		
Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses)		
DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		97

In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 2730 with 1 deaths.

### Key

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

## Malaria

### Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund announced that São Tomé and Príncipe will receive US\$12.9 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. 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 US\$ 11 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. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

### Progress

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, São Tomé and Príncipe secured sufficient resources to finance the ACTs, and LLINs/IRS required for 2023. 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.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, São Tomé and Príncipe has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Elimination Scorecard, although the scorecard has not yet been posted to the ALMA Scorecard Hub.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 2730 with 1 deaths.

### Key Challenge

- Malaria upsurges observed.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Policy	Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC	Q1 2023		The country has signed the AMA instrument
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2021	Q4 2023		The NMCP is conducting the MPR in collaboration with WHO and country partners. The epidemiological trends over the last 6 years will be analysed to understand the malaria increase,

				identify probable causes, and propose actions and interventions
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The country has responded positively to the recommended action addressing iCCM scale-up.

## **RMNCAH and NTDs**

### **Progress**

São Tomé and Príncipe has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH intervention DPT3 vaccination coverage.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Sao Tomé and Principe is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. In 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for lymphatic filariasis, 70% for schistosomiasis and 58% for soil-transmitted helminths. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Sao Tomé and Principe in 2021 is 74, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2020 index value (8).

### **Previous Key Recommended Actions**

São Tomé and Príncipe has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing the lack of data for ART coverage s in children and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

### **Key**

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due