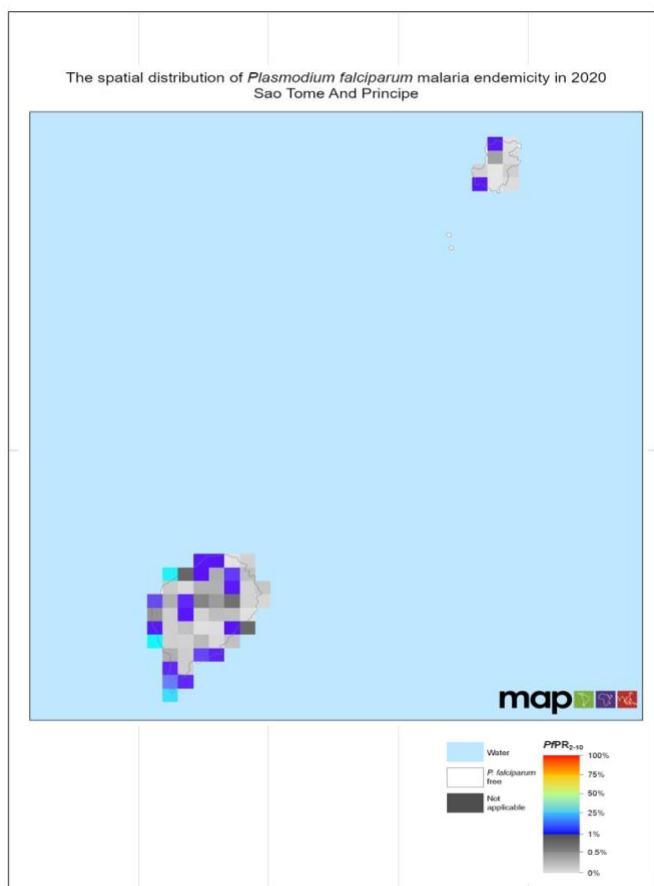


# São Tomé and Príncipe ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2025



## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



### Metrics

#### 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		
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		

#### Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		100
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		

#### Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2024)		1
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		33
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)		
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		87
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 7,118 with 1 death.

### Key

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

## **Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030**

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$181 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If São Tomé and Príncipe cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 4,173 additional cases, 2 more deaths. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in São Tomé and Príncipe there will be a US\$2.1 million increase in GDP

### **Progress**

São Tomé and Príncipe has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The country has decreased the estimated malaria mortality rate by more than 40% since 2015.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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 2024 was 7,118 with 1 death.

### **Key Challenges**

- Malaria upsurges observed.
- Declining ODA to support malaria elimination

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

The country has responded positively to the recommended action addressing insecticide and drug resistance monitoring and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

## Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Optimise quality of care	Address the falling coverage of DPT3	Q2 2025		No progress reported

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

## Neglected Tropical Diseases

### Progress

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 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for lymphatic filariasis (under surveillance), 0% for schistosomiasis and 0% for soil-transmitted helminths. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Sao Tomé and Principe in 2024 is 1, which is the same as the 2023 index value (1). The country did not reach any WHO MDA target in 2024.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		As a highly vulnerable Small Island Developing State (SIDS), São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) prioritizes public health adaptation and is actively collating data on the impact of climate change, particularly the link between rainfall and outbreaks of vector-borne diseases (VBDs) like dengue and malaria. This scientific evidence is crucial for developing and strengthening the nation's climate action plans. The VBD data is being directly integrated into the ongoing National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, which aims to produce a costed strategy for a climate-resilient health system, and will also inform the adaptation commitments within the country's next updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), expected to be submitted end 2025.

NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis and schistosomiasis and reach WHO targets	Q4 2026		No progress reported
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		No progress reported

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due