In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 2,241 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 secured sufficient resources to finance the ACTs, RDTs and LLINs 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 2017 was 2,241 with zero deaths.

Key Challenges
- Significant reduction in funding from the Global Fund and other donors has significantly reduced the resources available for malaria control.
- Malaria upsurges observed.

Previous Key Recommended Actions
The country has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing iCCM scale-up and finalization of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in malaria cases</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. The country has not reported the preventive chemotherapy coverage for lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths in 2017 to WHO.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>As a priority, submit the data on Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) coverage of Lymphatic Filariasis, Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths</td>
<td>Q1 2019</td>
<td>No progress reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
São Tomé and Príncipe has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing the low coverage of vitamin A and 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**