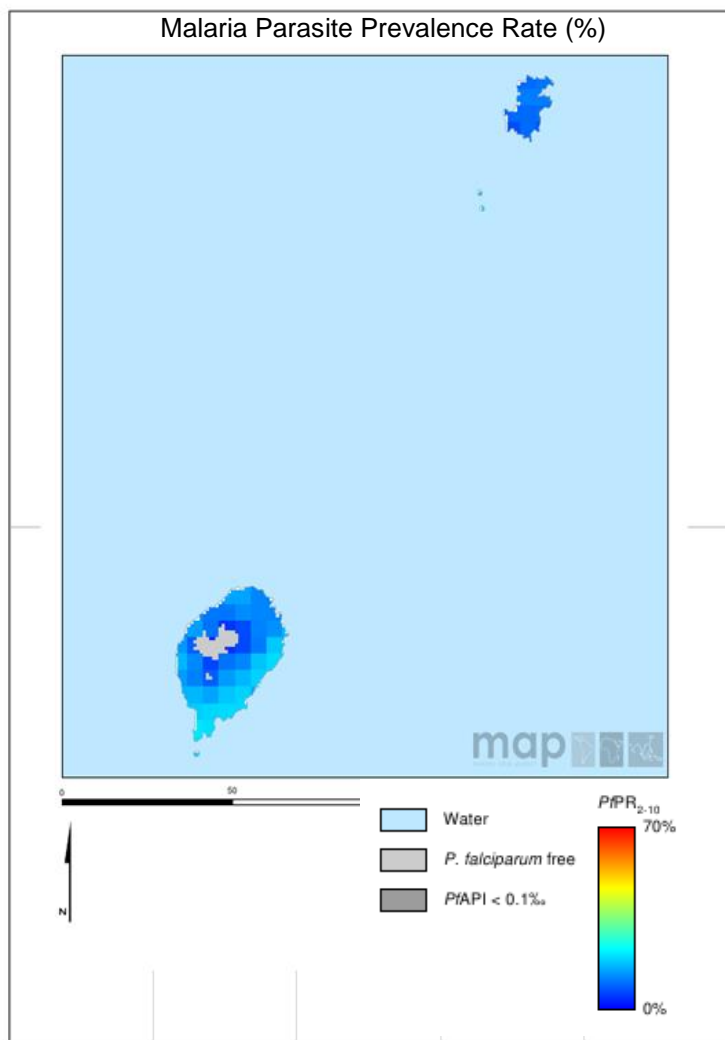


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2012 was 9,921 with seven deaths.

### Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2014)	Progress but more effort required
Community case management (Pneumonia)	No data/Not applicable
Community case management (Malaria)	No data/Not applicable
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2013 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.1
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2014 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2014 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2014 projection (% of need)	100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▲ 100
On track in 2012 to Reduce Malaria Incidence by >75% by 2015 (vs 2000)	Target achieved or on track
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PMTCT coverage 2012 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	No data/Not applicable
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	82
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	51
Vitamin A Coverage 2012 (2 doses)	▼ 34
DPT3 coverage 2012 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	96
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 sustain universal coverage of essential malaria control interventions in 2014. São Tomé and Príncipe has achieved and maintains high coverage in tracer MNCH interventions including skilled birth attendants and DPT3 vaccination. São Tomé and Príncipe was awarded a 2014 ALMA Award for Excellence in Implementation of Vector Control.

## Impact

Confirmed malaria cases decreased from an annual average of 38,655 during 2000–2005 to 9,921 cases in 2011. In the same period, malaria deaths also fell from 162 to seven. As such, the country has achieved a 70% reduction in malaria incidence since 2000.

## Key Challenge

- Resistance to pyrethroid insecticides detected.

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Optimise quality of care	Address falling LLIN coverage	Q4 2014		The country reports universal coverage of vector control
Address funding	Ensure the NFM concept note is submitted by Q1 2015 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q1 2015		Deliverable not yet due
MNCH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Identify reasons for and address falling DPT3 coverage	Q1 2014		The country reports 96% DPT3 coverage

## Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

<sup>1</sup> MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA/iERG