In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 2,940 with zero deaths.
Malaria
The Global Fund
The Global Fund has announced that São Tomé and Príncipe will receive €11.7 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. 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 €10 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.

Progress
São Tomé and Príncipe secured sufficient resources to finance the ACTs, RDTs and LLINs/IRS 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 2018 was 2,940 with zero deaths.

Key Challenge
- Malaria upsurges observed.

Previous Key Recommended Action
The country has responded positively to the recommended action addressing iCCM scale-up.

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 estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2018</td>
<td>Q4 2020</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 Principé is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive Chemotherapy coverage in Sao Tomé is very good for
schistosomiasis (98%), soil-transmitted helminths (89%) and for lymphatic filariasis (81%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Sao Tomé in 2018 is 89, which represents a large increase compared with the 2017 index value (0).

### 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>RMNCAH(^1): Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the low coverage of vitamin A</td>
<td>Q2 2020</td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

São Tomé and Príncipe has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing 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

---

1 RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO