In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 2,742 with zero deaths.
São Tomé and Príncipe
ALMA Quarterly Report, Quarter One, 2021

Malaria

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic
The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health, Neglected Tropical Diseases and malaria.

For São Tomé and Príncipe, it was of vital importance that the indoor residual spraying (IRS) campaign went ahead, whilst taking into account physical distancing, in accordance with the guidance and recommendations from WHO. The country is commended on rolling out the IRS campaign as planned. Without this IRS, coupled with the need to sustain essential health services including malaria case management, there will be an increase in malaria cases and deaths.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of any necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

Progress
São Tomé and Príncipe secured sufficient resources to finance the ACTs, and LLINs/IRS required for 2021. 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 legacy agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, 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 Knowledge Hub.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 2,742 with zero deaths.

Key Challenges
- Malaria upsurges observed.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.
**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>Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>STP reports there have been some reductions in malaria interventions including active case detection due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The country has also faced RDT stock outs but a stock delivery but now has sufficient stocks of both ACTs and RDTs. The IRS was carried out as planned in Q4 2020. Targeted IRS was also carried out in some zones to address increases in cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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 is good for lymphatic filariasis (72%), soil transmitted helminths (65%) and schistosomiasis (61%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Sao Tomé and Principé in 2019 is 66, which represents a substantial decrease compared with the 2018 index value (89).
### Previous Key Recommended Actions

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<tr>
<td>RMNCAH*: Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>The country reports there have been interruptions to routine immunization and there are verified stockouts of BCG and yellow fever vaccines. The surveillance of vaccine-preventable diseases has also had disruptions, as surveillance focal points are dedicating much of their time to COVID-19. The country has adopted a framework to guide the emergency response to the COVID-19 pandemic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Ensure that NTD interventions including Mass Drug Administration, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch up activities</td>
<td>Q4 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</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**

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1 RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO