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

<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>Address funding</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Q1 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key
- **Action achieved**
- **Some progress**
- **No progress**
- **Deliverable not yet due**