In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 9,261 with 11 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 finance the ACTs, RDTs and LLINs required for 2015. São Tomé and Príncipe has achieved high coverage in the tracer MNCH intervention DPT3 vaccination coverage and has recently increased coverage of skilled birth attendants and exclusive breastfeeding.

**Impact**
Confirmed malaria cases decreased from an annual average of 38,655 during 2000–2005 to 9,261 cases in 2013. In the same period, malaria deaths also fell from 162 to 11. 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>Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Address the decreasing coverage of vector control</td>
<td>Q4 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due but 112,000 LLINs were delivered to the country in the last quarter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

São Tomé and Príncipe has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing low coverage of vitamin A, policy on Community Case Management and addressing insecticide resistance and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

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