In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 9,261 with 11 deaths.
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.

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 Action

<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 GF New Funding Model 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