In São Tomé and Príncipe, the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 1,754 with zero 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 and has achieved operational universal coverage of vector control.

São Tomé and Príncipe has also achieved high coverage in the tracer MNCH intervention DPT3 vaccination coverage, skilled birth attendants and exclusive breastfeeding and has recently increased coverage of vitamin A.

Impact
Confirmed malaria cases decreased from an annual average of 38,655 during 2000–2005 to 1,754 cases in 2014. In the same period, malaria deaths also fell from 162 to zero. WHO projects that the country will achieve more than 75% reduction in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenge
- Resistance to pyrethroid insecticides detected.

Recommended Actions
São Tomé and Príncipe has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing policy on Community Case Management and addressing insecticide resistance and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.