

# MALARIA FACT SHEET

**malaria**  
**NO MORE**

## PROGRESS



- Since 2000, the world has seen an unprecedented 60 percent decline in the rate of malaria deaths and a 37 percent decline in malaria incidence, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).



- Strong commitments and smart investments have saved 6.2 million lives and averted 1.2 billion malaria cases.



- More than half of the world's nations are now malaria free, and an increasing number of countries are on the verge of eliminating malaria.



- Malaria was a key success in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDG target to "have halted and begun to reverse the incidence" of malaria by 2015 has been resoundingly met.



- Between 2000 and 2015, the proportion of children in sub-Saharan Africa sleeping under a net increased from less than 2 percent to about 68 percent. More than 1 billion nets have been distributed in sub-Saharan Africa since 2000.



- The U.S. and the U.K. have led the way in funding the global malaria fight through bi-lateral and multi-lateral commitments, along with other key international partners.

## CHALLENGES



- Malaria still threatens the lives of 3.2 billion people across the globe—almost half of the world's population. In 2015, 97 countries and territories had ongoing malaria transmission, leading to an estimated 214 million new malaria cases.



- Malaria kills 438,000 people every year—most of them pregnant women and African children under the age of 5. More than two thirds (70 percent) of all malaria deaths occur among children under 5. An African child dies about every two minutes from malaria.



- Sub-Saharan Africa carries most of the global malaria burden. In 2015, the region had 89 percent of malaria cases and 91 percent of malaria deaths. Other affected regions include Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and parts of Europe.



- Drug and insecticide resistance are on the rise in Southeast Asia, threatening the global gains that have been made.

## ABOUT MALARIA



- Malaria is a life-threatening disease, but it is entirely preventable and treatable. It is caused by parasites that are transmitted through the bite of an infected female mosquito, also known as a vector.



- The main way to prevent and reduce malaria transmission is through vector control. The two most effective forms are long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) and indoor residual spraying (IRS). Rapid Diagnostic tests (RDTs) are an effective way to quickly and accurately diagnose cases. Artemisinin Combination-Therapies (ACTs) are the first-line drugs used in treatment.



- Eradicating malaria is an ambitious, but highly achievable goal. A sustained investment in malaria elimination is projected to lead to about \$2 trillion in economic benefits and 11 million lives saved.



- The African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA), a coalition of 49 heads of state, and the Asia Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance (APLMA), a coalition of 18 government leaders, have committed to eliminating malaria in their respective regions by 2030.