



In 2019, children under the age of 5 accounted for two thirds of all malaria deaths globally



WHAT

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bites of infected mosquitoes.
It is preventable and curable

WHERE

94% of Malaria cases fall in WHO's African regions, specifically sub-Saharan Africa.
Nigeria accounts for the greatest amount of malaria cases at 23% (approximately 52,670,000 people)

THE ERADICATION OF MALARIA

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WHO SUCCESS

- As a result of the measures taken by WHO and others, there has been a decline in malaria mortality. The global cases of malaria declined by 18%, and the death rate decreased by 48% from 2000 to 2015. The world is nearing eradication
- Malaria eradication is defined as the permanent reduction to zero of the worldwide incidence of malaria infection caused by human malaria parasites as a result of deliberate activities
- Of the 106 countries with ongoing transmission in 2000, 57 have reduced malaria incidence more than 75%, in line with the World Health Assembly target of reducing the malaria burden by 75%
- Once a country has reached the point of eradication, WHO will grant a Malaria Elimination Certificate

More than 100 countries have eliminated malaria in the past century

HOW

Vector Control

Vector control is the most common way to prevent and reduce malaria transmissions. WHO recommends 2 forms of vector control: insecticide-treated mosquito nets and indoor residual spraying. If vector control interventions are high enough within a specific area, then a measure of protection will be achieved across the entire community

Chemoprevention

Malarial chemoprevention is the preliminary use of antimalarial medication to prevent a potential infection. At risk pregnant women and young children receive doses of intermittent preventive treatments.

Vaccinations

The RTS,S vaccine is the first vaccine to demonstrate partial protection from malaria for young African children. It is the only vaccine distributed by WHO.