



WORLD MALARIA REPORT 2015

Summary

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The *World malaria report 2015* summarizes progress in malaria control and elimination in a milestone year: 2015 marked the end of the era of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and was the target year for the malaria goals set by the World Health Assembly and other global institutions.

The report shows a dramatic decline in the global malaria burden since 2000. The malaria component of Target 6C of the MDGs – to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases – was achieved convincingly. Fifty-seven countries reduced their malaria cases by 75%, in line with the World Health Assembly's target for 2015. For the first time since WHO began keeping track, the WHO European Region reported zero indigenous cases of malaria.

Despite this tremendous progress, much more needs to be done to further reduce the malaria burden. The *Global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030*, approved by the World Health Assembly in May 2015, set ambitious but achievable targets for 2030, including a reduction of at least 90% in global malaria incidence and mortality.

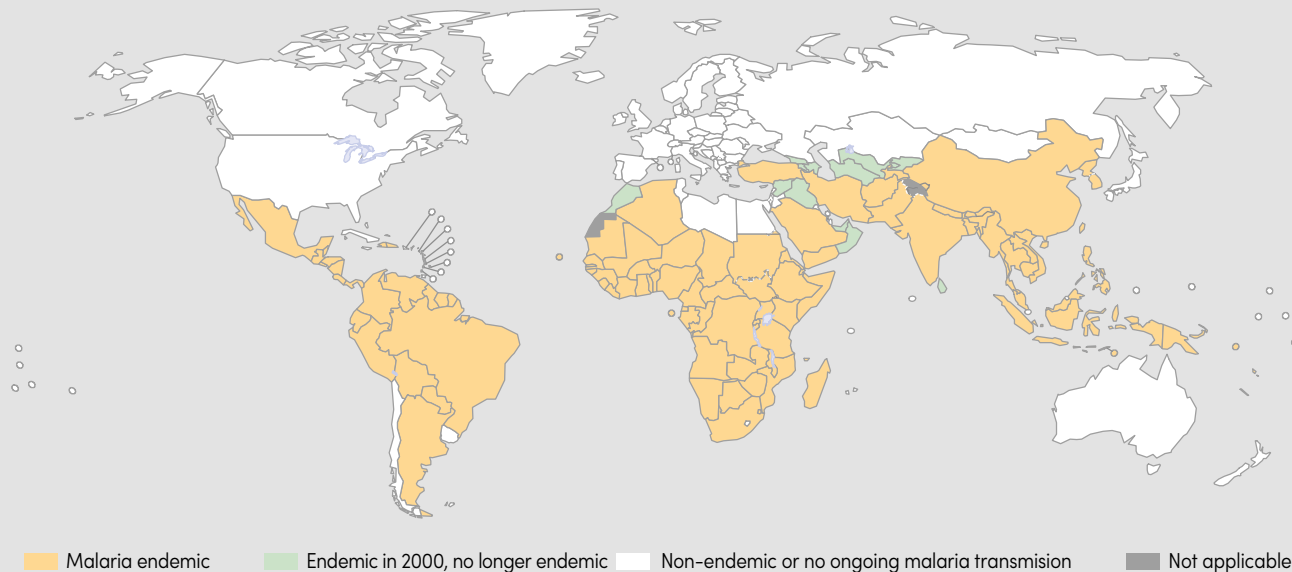
The complete *World malaria report 2015* can be found at:
<http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/world-malaria-report-2015/report/en/>

Distribution of malaria

The number of countries and territories with ongoing malaria transmission has decreased since 2000

In 2000, there were 106 countries and territories with ongoing malaria transmission; by the end of 2015, there were 95. Data were assembled from these 95 countries and territories, and from a further six countries that have recently eliminated malaria, to produce the *World malaria report 2015*.

Countries with ongoing transmission of malaria, 2000 and 2015



Estimated cases and deaths

There have been large reductions in the number of malaria cases and deaths since 2000

The number of malaria cases fell from an estimated 262 million globally in 2000 (range: 205–316 million), to 214 million in 2015 (range: 149–303 million), a decline of 18%. The number of malaria deaths globally fell from an estimated 839 000 in 2000 (range: 653 000–1.1 million), to 438 000 in 2015 (range: 236 000–635 000), a decline of 48%. Most cases and deaths in 2015 are estimated to have occurred in the WHO African Region (88%), followed by the WHO South-East Asia Region.

Estimated malaria cases and deaths, by WHO region, 2000–2015

| WHO region | Estimated number of malaria cases (000's) | | | | Change | Estimated number of malaria deaths | | | | Change |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2000–2015 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2000–2015 |
| African | 214 000 | 217 000 | 209 000 | 188 000 | -12% | 764 000 | 670 000 | 499 000 | 395 000 | -48% |
| Americas | 2 500 | 1 800 | 1 100 | 660 | -74% | 1 600 | 1 200 | 1 100 | 500 | -69% |
| Eastern Mediterranean | 9 100 | 8 600 | 4 000 | 3 900 | -57% | 15 000 | 15 000 | 7 000 | 7 000 | -51% |
| European* | 36 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 0 | -100% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| South-East Asia | 33 000 | 34 000 | 28 000 | 20 000 | -39% | 51 000 | 48 000 | 44 000 | 32 000 | -37% |
| Western Pacific | 3 700 | 2 300 | 1 700 | 1 500 | -59% | 8 100 | 4 200 | 3 500 | 3 200 | -60% |
| World | 262 000 | 264 000 | 243 000 | 214 000 | -18% | 839 000 | 738 000 | 554 000 | 438 000 | -48% |
| Lower bound | 205 000 | 203 000 | 190 000 | 149 000 | | 653 000 | 522 000 | 362 000 | 236 000 | |
| Upper bound | 316 000 | 313 000 | 285 000 | 303 000 | | 1 099 000 | 961 000 | 741 000 | 635 000 | |

* There were no recorded deaths among indigenous cases in the WHO European Region for the years shown.

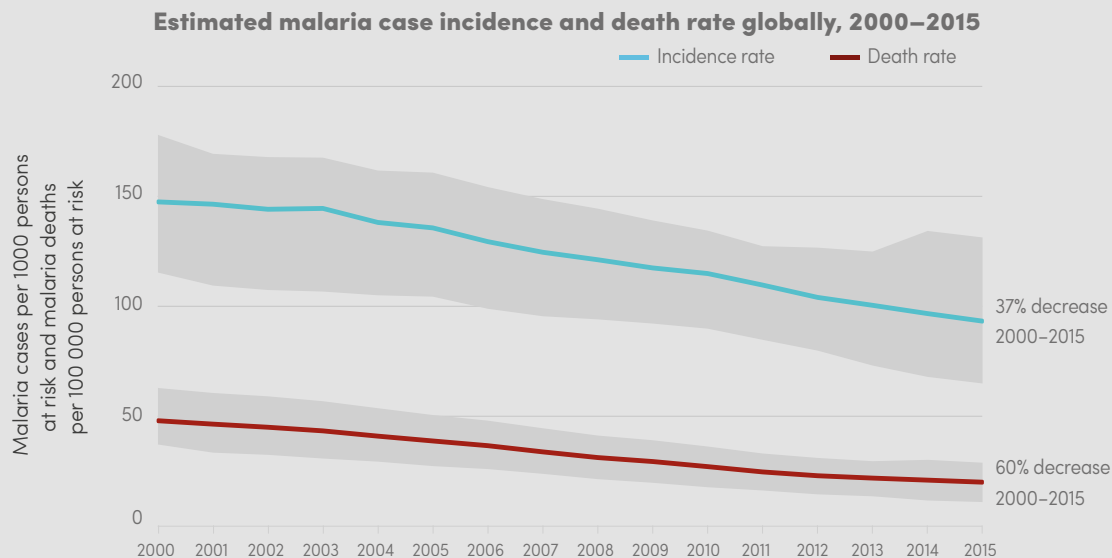
Source: WHO estimates



Changes in case incidence and mortality rates

MDG Target 6C “to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria...” has been met

The incidence of malaria, which takes into account population growth, is estimated to have decreased by 37% globally between 2000 and 2015. Malaria death rates also decreased by 60%. Hence, the malaria component of MDG Target 6C has been met. Also, substantial progress has been made towards the World Health Assembly target of reducing the malaria burden by 75% by 2015, and the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) target of reducing deaths to near zero.

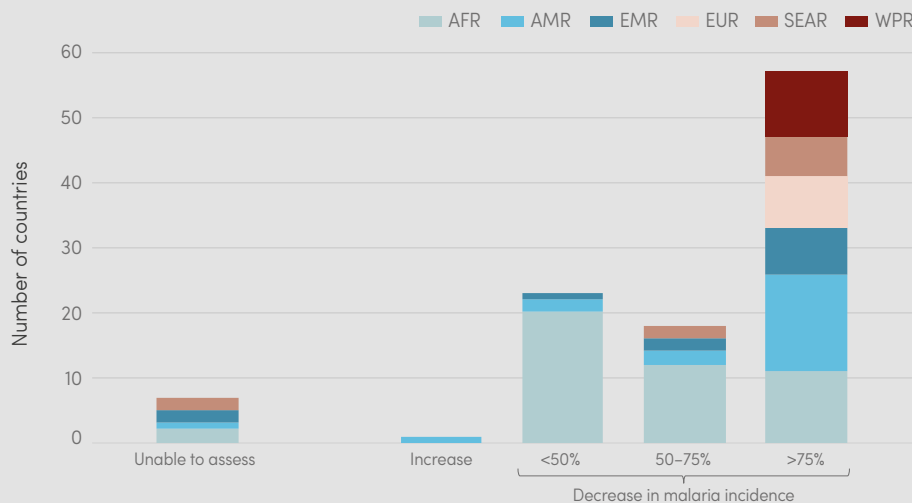


Source: WHO estimates

57 countries and territories have reduced malaria case incidence by >75%

Substantial reductions in malaria incidence and mortality rates have occurred across the globe.

Estimated change in malaria case incidence 2000–2015, by WHO region



AFR, African Region; AMR, Region of the Americas; EMR, Eastern Mediterranean Region; EUR, European Region; SEAR, South-East Asia Region; WPR, Western Pacific Region

Source: WHO estimates

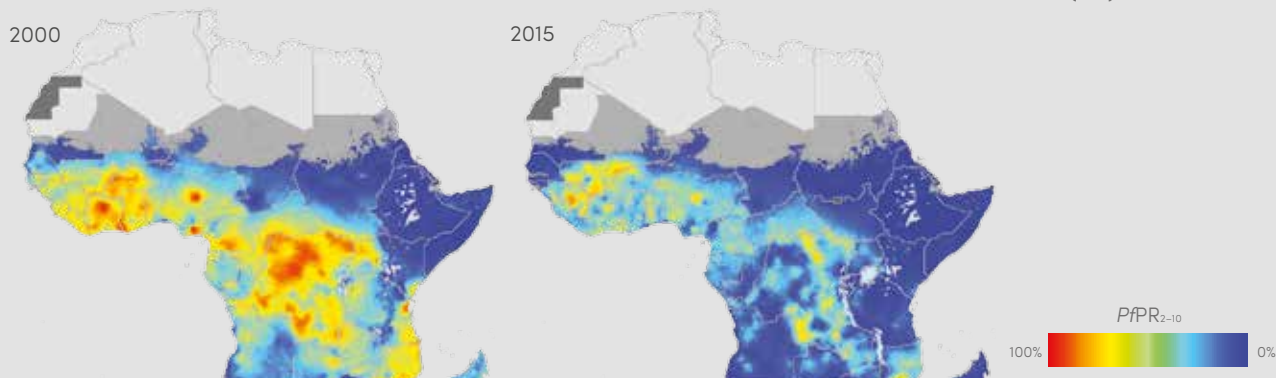


Changes in parasite prevalence

The proportion of children infected with malaria parasites has been halved in endemic areas of Africa since 2000

Infection prevalence among children aged 2–10 years is estimated to have declined from 33% in 2000 (range: 31–35%) to 16% in 2015 (range: 14–19%).

Estimated *Plasmodium falciparum* infection prevalence among children aged 2–10 years ($PfPR_{(2-10)}$) in 2000 and 2015



SUMMARY

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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_27099

