Global Progress in Malaria Control 2010–2015

29% Malaria mortality rates fell 29% globally

21% New malaria cases fell 21% worldwide

31% Malaria mortality rates fell 31% in the World Health Organization’s African region

Tracking Malaria: Areas of Prevalence

Malaria control efforts take place on a national scale to increase prevention and reduce habitat for the mosquito vector.

As malaria cases decrease, a more precise surveillance system is needed to combat the disease.

High or Moderate Prevalence

Rate of transmission
High or moderate parasite prevalence in children ages 2–9 years > 10%

Malaria surveillance system
Health facilities report aggregate data to district or national registers, where cases and deaths are summarized monthly to assess malaria control interventions.

Low Prevalence

Rate of transmission
Low parasite prevalence in children ages 2–9 years < 10%

Malaria surveillance system
Health facilities track malaria inpatient cases and deaths and continue to report aggregate data. District and national administrators assess interventions and identify trends that require an urgent response.

Very Low Prevalence

Rate of transmission
Very low Cases occur sporadically or in distinct areas

Malaria surveillance system
Surveillance triggers a locally tailored response to every detected infection. Districts maintain a register of severe cases and deaths and investigate to identify and address program weaknesses.

Source: World Health Organization

This publication was produced with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the terms of MEASURE Evaluation cooperative agreement AID-OAA-A-14-00004. MEASURE Evaluation is implemented by the Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in partnership with ICF International, John Snow, Inc., Management Sciences for Health, Palladium; and Tulane University. Views expressed are not necessarily those of USAID or the United States government. GR-17-001