

GLOBAL TECHNICAL STRATEGY FOR MALARIA 2016–2030



2021 UPDATE



World Health
Organization

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Global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030, 2021 update

This publication is the update of the publication published in 2015 entitled “Global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030”.

ISBN 978-92-4-003135-7 (electronic version)

ISBN 978-92-4-003136-4 (print version)

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Suggested citation. Global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030, 2021 update. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data. CIP data are available at <http://apps.who.int/iris>.

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
BACKGROUND	1
VISION, GOALS AND PRINCIPLES	1
NEED FOR AN UPDATED POST-2015 TECHNICAL STRATEGY	2
STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS	6
PATH TO MALARIA ELIMINATION	6
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK	7
THE THREE PILLARS OF THE STRATEGY	9
Pillar 1. Ensure access to malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment as part of universal health coverage	9
Pillar 2. Accelerate efforts towards elimination and attainment of malaria-free status	13
Pillar 3. Transform malaria surveillance into a key intervention.	16
SUPPORTING ELEMENTS	19
Supporting element 1. Harnessing innovation and expanding research	19
Supporting element 2. Strengthening the enabling environment for sustainable and equitable results	22
COST OF IMPLEMENTING THE GLOBAL TECHNICAL STRATEGY ...	25
MEASURING GLOBAL PROGRESS AND IMPACT	25
ROLE OF THE SECRETARIAT	26
GLOBAL TECHNICAL STRATEGY AT A GLANCE	28
REFERENCES	29

FOREWORD

At the World Health Assembly in May 2015, Member States adopted WHO's *Global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030*. The strategy is designed to guide and support all malaria-affected countries as they work to reduce the human suffering caused by the world's deadliest mosquito-borne disease.

By adopting this strategy, Member States endorsed the bold vision of a malaria-free world and set the ambitious target of a 90% reduction in the global malaria burden by 2030. They agreed on the need for health systems that reach all people at risk of malaria with the services they need to prevent, detect and treat the disease, regardless of citizenship or ability to pay.

The strategy called for high-quality surveillance data for decision-making and innovation in new malaria control tools and approaches. It highlighted the urgent need for robust investment across all intervention areas – including preventive measures, diagnostic testing, treatment and disease surveillance.

This updated version of the strategy, endorsed by the World Health Assembly in May 2021 through resolution WHA74.9, reflects lessons learned in the global malaria response over the last five years. While the milestones and targets remain the same, our approaches to tackling the disease, in some areas, have evolved to keep pace with the changing malaria landscape.

Since 2015, global funding for malaria control and elimination has levelled off. Progress in reducing cases and deaths has plateaued at unacceptably high levels, with more than 200 million cases and 400 000 deaths reported annually. This levelling off in funding and progress has compelled us to respond in new ways.

Through the “High burden to high impact” (HBHI) initiative, launched in 2018, countries hardest hit by malaria have been moving away from a “one-size-fits-all” strategy, choosing instead to apply mixes of interventions that are tailored to local settings. By adopting this more targeted approach, countries can maximize available resources while ensuring efficiency and equity in their malaria responses.

HBHI builds on the principle that no one should die from a disease that is preventable and treatable. It is an example of the type of approach we need to get malaria responses back on track – with a view to reaching the 2030 targets of this strategy.

Experience has shown that with adequate investments, robust political commitment and the right mix of strategies, we can make major strides against this complicated enemy. We should act with resolve and keep a laser focus on our shared goal: creating a world in which no one dies of malaria. I am confident that if we respond with urgency and determination, we can beat this disease once and for all.



DR TEDROS ADHANOM
GHEBREYESUS

DIRECTOR-GENERAL
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Tedros Adhanom". The signature is fluid and cursive.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The *Global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030* was developed through an extensive consultation process that began in June 2013 and culminated in the document's adoption by the World Health Assembly at its Sixty-eighth meeting in May 2015. The strategy was developed in close collaboration with numerous colleagues and partners worldwide and under the overall leadership of Robert Newman, John Reeder and Pedro Alonso, Directors of the Global Malaria Programme. The preparation of the original strategy was coordinated by a Steering Committee chaired by Pedro Alonso and including Kevin Baird, David Brandling-Bennett, Tom Burkot, Lesong Conteh, Azra Ghani, Margaret Gyapong, Corine Karema, Sandii Lwin, Fatoumata Nafo-Traore, Bernard Nahlen, Abdisalan Noor, Gao Qi, Ciro de Quadros, Ana Carolina Santelli and Wichai Satimai, with Secretariat support from Erin Shutes, Kristine Silvestri, Sunetra Ghosh and George Davis.

The Malaria Regional Advisors and their teams in WHO's Regional and Country Offices provided extensive input and support for the seven regional consultations that facilitated the engagement of over 400 technical experts representing more than 70 Member States in 2014. The Global Malaria Programme is grateful for all of their contributions and especially to Hoda Atta, Keith Carter, Eva Christopfel, Elkhan Gasimov, Leonard Ortega and Issa Sanou.

The Global Malaria Programme launched a consultative process to review progress against the 2020 milestones and the corresponding update to the Strategy in 2020. The Department gratefully acknowledges the guidance of Member States that participated in two information sessions and the panellists and participants of the Webinar: Update of the WHO *Global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030*. The updated Strategy was drafted by the Global Malaria Programme with input from the Regional Malaria Advisors. The document benefitted from contributions from other departments of WHO and a broad range of global stakeholders. The WHO Malaria Policy Advisory Group reviewed and provided key inputs: Samira Abdelrahman, Ahmed Adeel, Evelyn Ansah, Graham Brown, Tom Burkot, Gabriel Carrasquilla, Maureen Coetzee, Umberto d'Alessandro, Abdoulaye Djimde, Azra Ghani, Caroline Jones, Patrick Kachur, Nilima Kshirsagar, Fredros Okumu, Gao Qi, Arantxa Roca-Feltrer and Dyann Wirth.

All information concerning the preparation of the original strategy and the Steering Committee members as well as the process followed for the 2021 update is available at the following link: <https://www.who.int/teams/global-malaria-programme/global-technical-strategy-for-malaria-2016-2030>

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