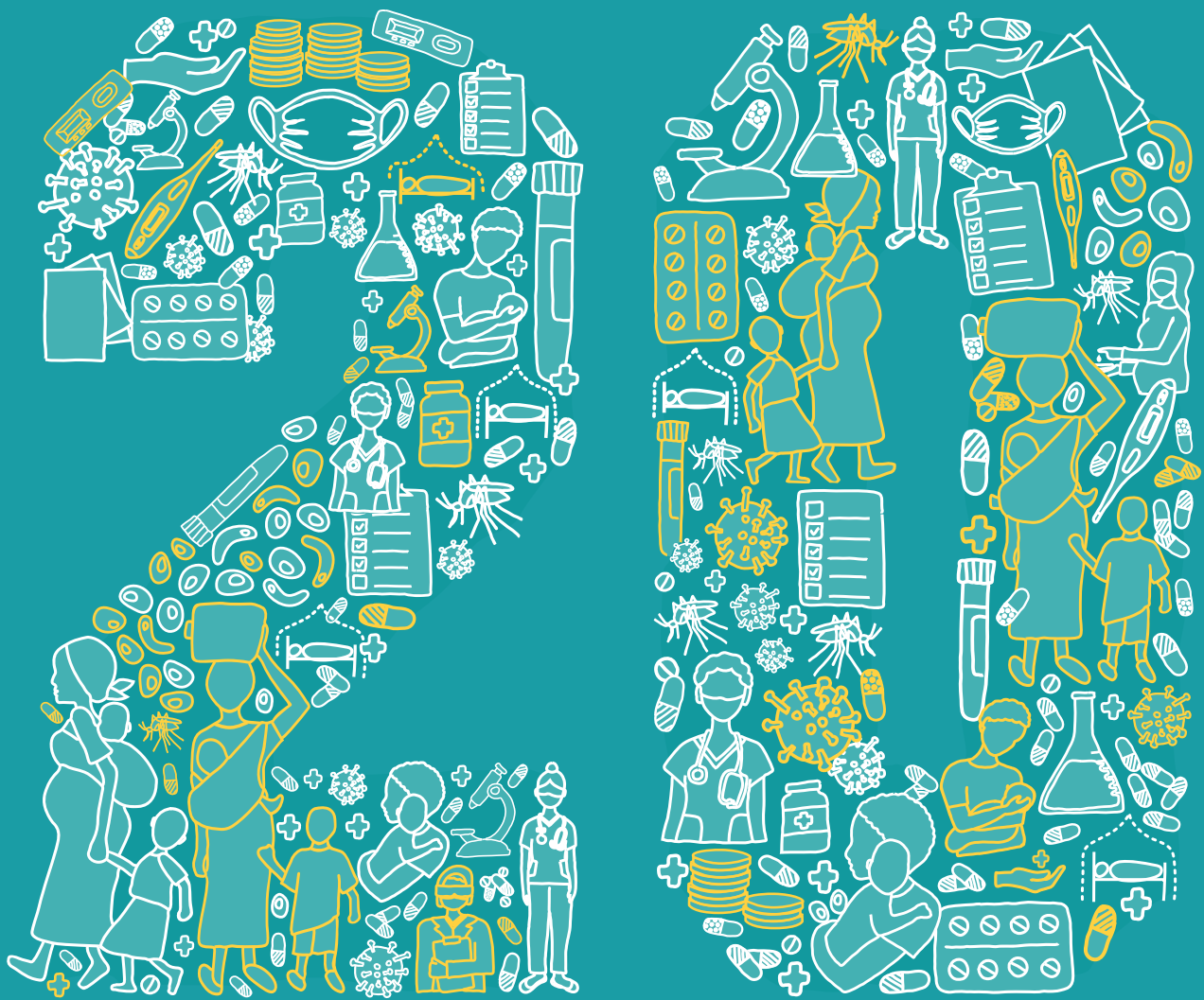


WORLD MALARIA REPORT 2020



YEARS OF GLOBAL PROGRESS & CHALLENGES



World Health
Organization

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**World Health
Organization**

World malaria report 2020: 20 years of global progress and challenges

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Foreword



Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
Director-General
World Health Organization

In this year's *World malaria report*, WHO reflects on key milestones that have shaped the global response to the disease over the last 2 decades – a period of unprecedented success in malaria control that saw 1.5 billion cases averted and 7.6 million lives saved.

Following the end of the Global Malaria Eradication Programme in 1969, reduced political commitment and funding for malaria control led to resurgences of the disease in many parts of the world – particularly in Africa. While reliable data are scarce, hundreds of millions of people were likely infected with malaria, and tens of millions died.

Beginning in the 1990s, senior health leaders and scientists charted a course for a renewed response to malaria. Stepped-up investment in research and innovation led to the development of new disease-cutting tools, such as insecticide-treated nets, rapid diagnostic tests and more effective medicines.

The creation of new financing mechanisms – notably the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the US President's Malaria Initiative – coupled with a steep increase in malaria funding, enabled the wide-scale deployment of these tools, contributing to reductions in disease and death on a scale that had never been seen before.

Robust political commitment in Africa was key to success. Through the landmark 2000 Abuja Declaration, African leaders pledged to reduce malaria mortality on the continent by 50% over a 10-year timeframe.

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