



WORLD MALARIA REPORT 2015 Summary

© World Health Organization 2016

All rights reserved. Publications of the World Health Organization are available on the WHO website (www.who.int) or can be purchased from WHO Press, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel: +41 22 791 3264; fax: +41 22 791 4857; email: bookorders@who.int).

Requests for permission to reproduce or translate WHO publications – whether for sale or for noncommercial distribution – should be addressed to WHO Press through the WHO website (http://www.who.int/about/licensing/copyright_form/en/index.html).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable for damages arising from its use.

Printed by the WHO Document Production Services, Geneva, Switzerland

WHO/HTM/GMP/2016.2



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.

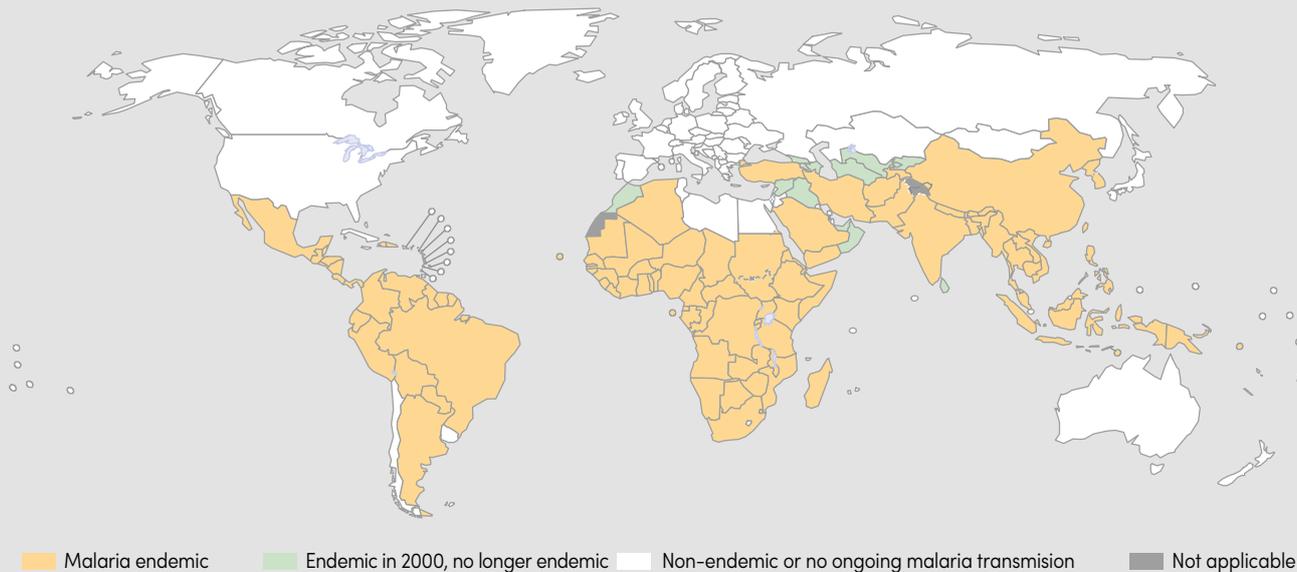
The complete *World malaria report 2015* can be found at:
<http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/world-malaria-report-2015/report/en/>

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



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.

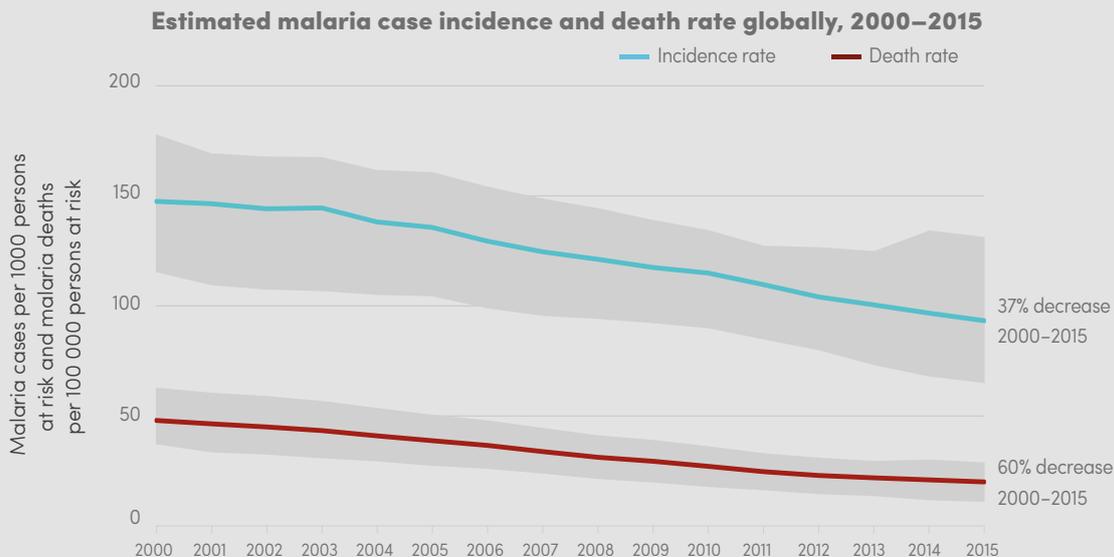
Source: WHO estimates



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.

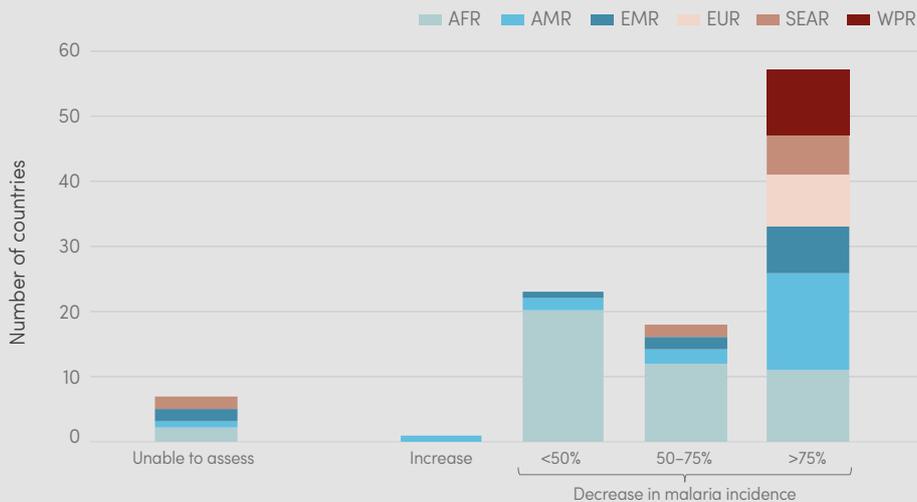


Source: WHO estimates

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

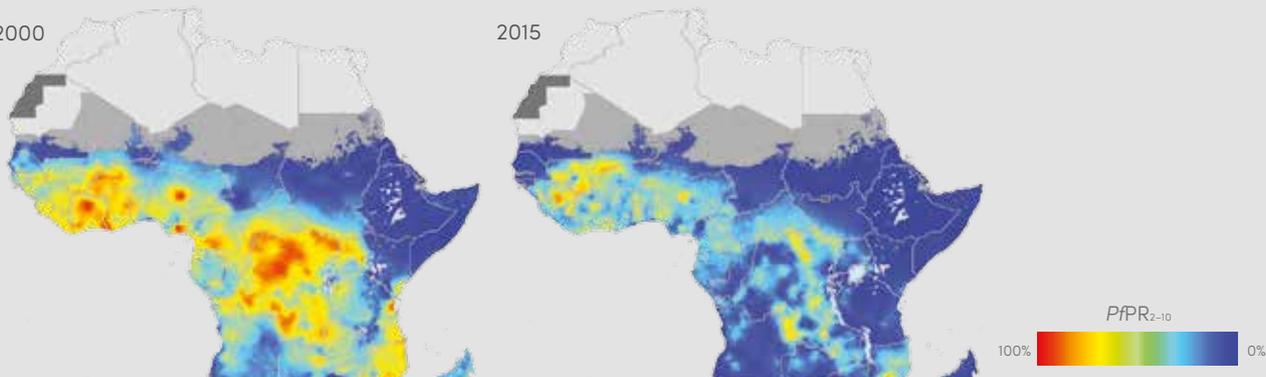
The proportion of children infected with malaria parasites has been halved in endemic areas of Africa since 2000

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

2000

2015



SUMMARY

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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

