

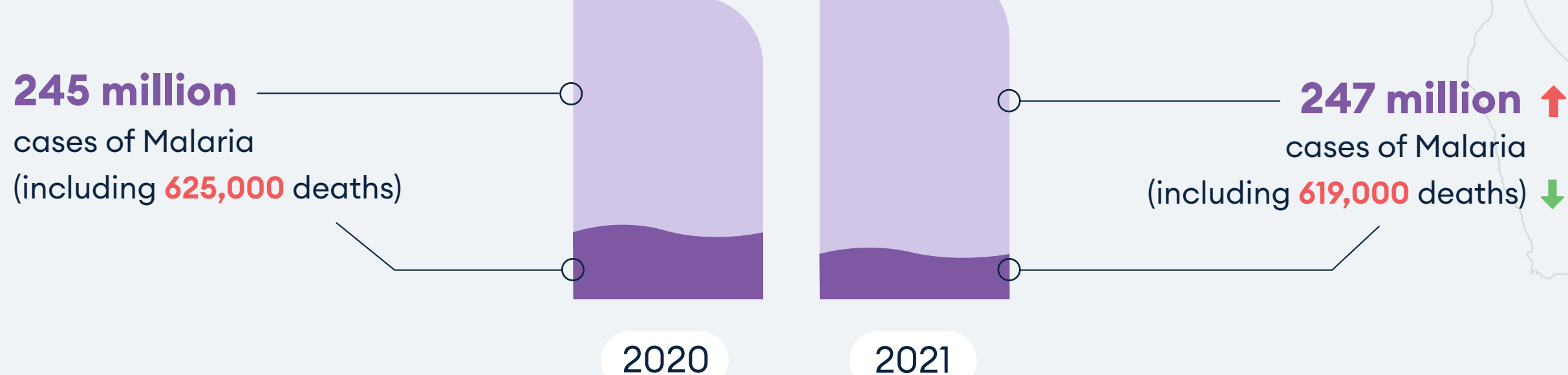
The burden of Malaria: an ongoing fight

Despite global efforts and a steady improvement in the situation over the past decade, more than 600,000 people still die of Malaria daily in Sub-Saharan Africa: the disease keeps spreading through mosquitoes. From rising challenges to significant breakthroughs in medicine and vector control, join us in this ongoing fight.

Based on the WHO World Malaria Report 2022

Malaria: the deadliest vector-borne disease

Number of cases reported in Sub-Saharan Africa



High-risk populations



Malaria is even deadlier for **pregnant women and children** under the age of five



The **elderly** are also at risk

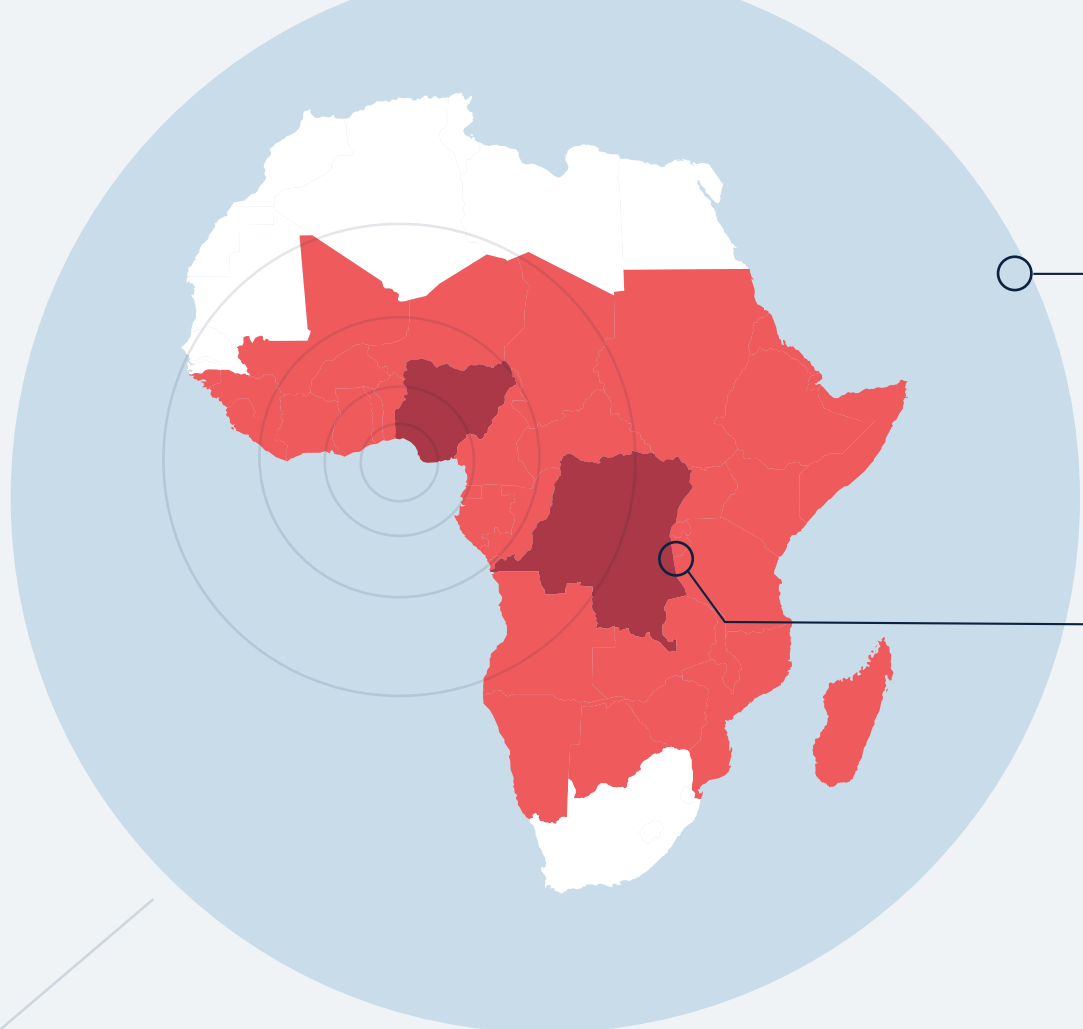
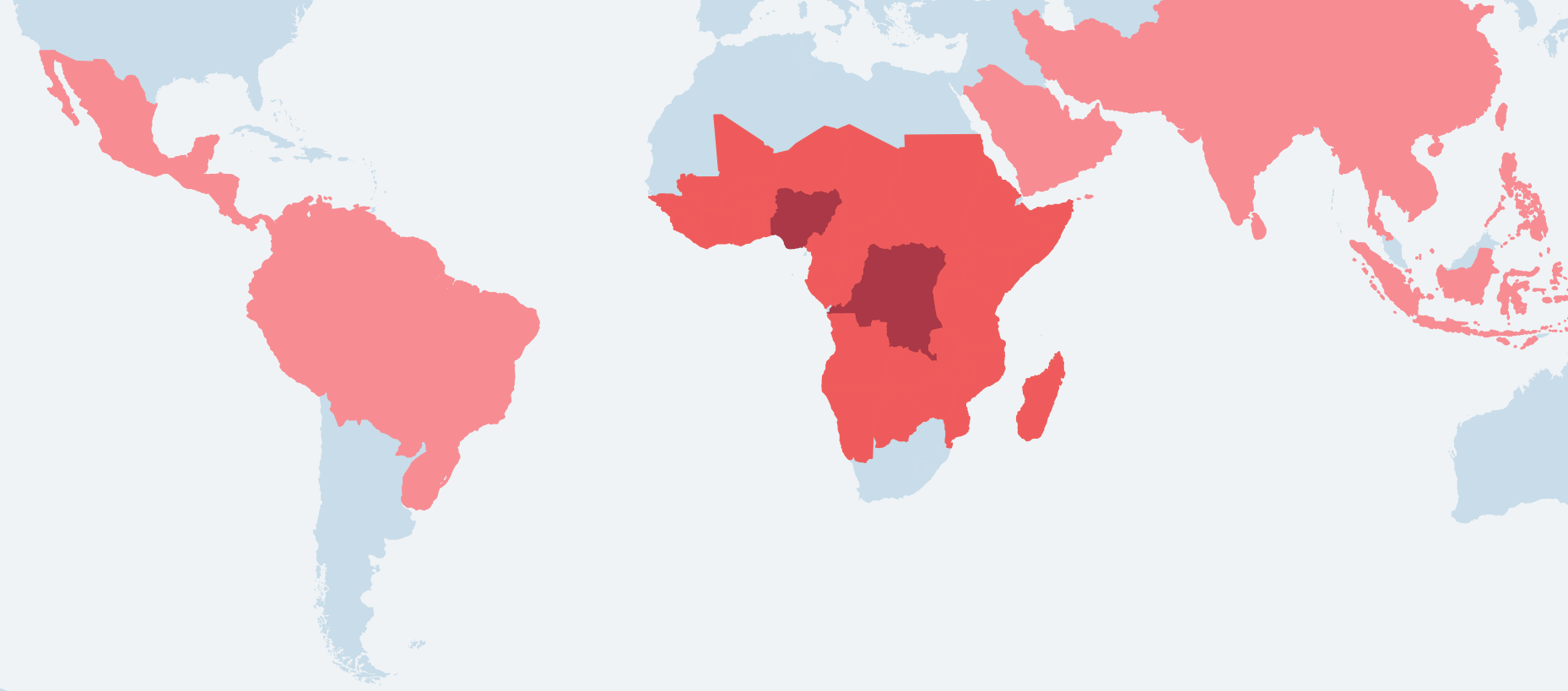
High-risk regions

Cases of Malaria have been detected in



84

Malaria-endemic countries, but the countries most at risk are still African countries.



96%

of Malaria deaths occurred in the WHO African Region



Most affected countries: Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo

However, an estimated **2 billion Malaria cases** and **11.7 million Malaria deaths** were averted in the 2000–2021 period thanks to anti-malarial interventions.

Solutions

Mosquito control



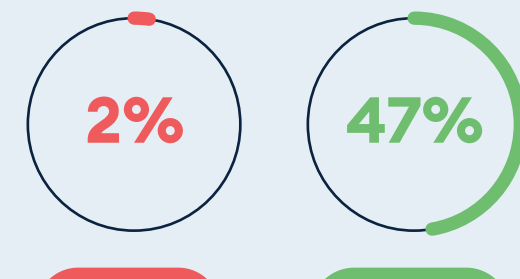
Indoor Residual Spraying

✓ In 2021, **80 million** people were protected by IRS (vs. **10 million** in 2005)



Insecticide-Treated Nets

Since 2005, over **2 billion** Insecticide-Treated Nets have been distributed worldwide



In Sub-Saharan Africa, more and more people are sleeping under a net

Medical treatment



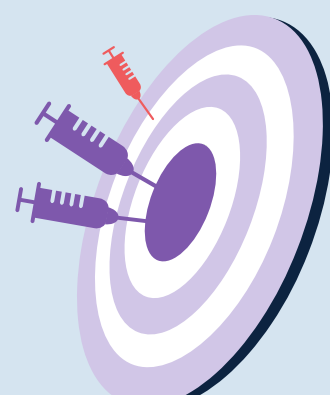
Antimalarial drugs

Intermittent Preventive Treatment, Chemoprevention, Mass Drug Administration...



Vaccines

More than 1.2 million children are protected by the Malaria vaccine in Ghana, Kenya and Malawi



This vaccine is effective, requiring 3 injections **60%**

more efficient vaccines are currently under clinical trials

Funding issues



Total funding in 2021 was estimated at **US\$ 3.5 billion**



626 million in R&D



55 million dedicated to Vector Control

The gap between needs and investments has kept on widening, particularly over the past 3 years.

Current challenges in Vector Control



Insecticide resistance

directly impacts the overall effectiveness of vector control operations and devices



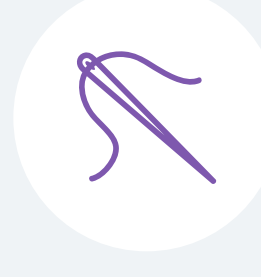
Changes in mosquito behavior

(feeding and resting places, time and place of attacks) enable them to bypass nets



High vector biodiversity

makes it difficult to implement dedicated and specific solutions for each species



The physical durability of ITNs

directly impacts retention and use by household members



Residual transmission

mostly happens outdoors while most protective interventions (IRS and bed nets) protect people indoors

The fight against Malaria is far from over, but the combined efforts of local communities, NGOs and private solution providers are paving the way for a better future. R&D investment is now more important than ever, to create a world free of Malaria as soon as possible.