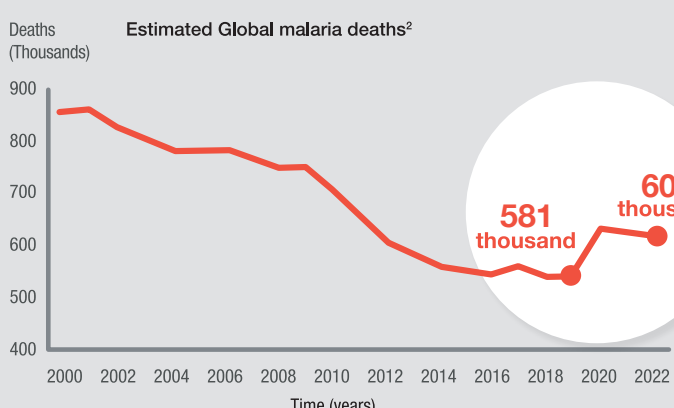
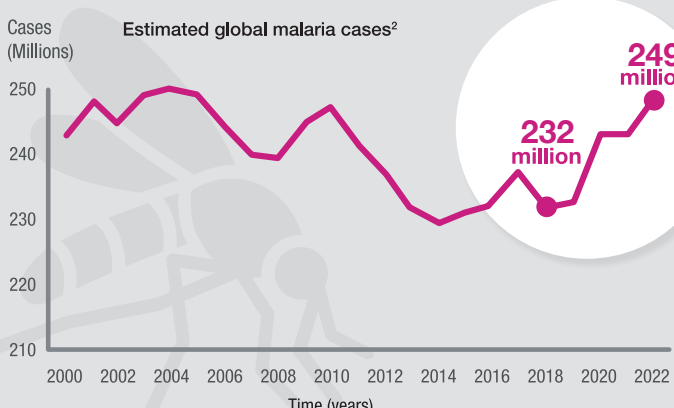


MALARIA

kills a child every minute¹...

...and threatens the lives of pregnant women and their babies²

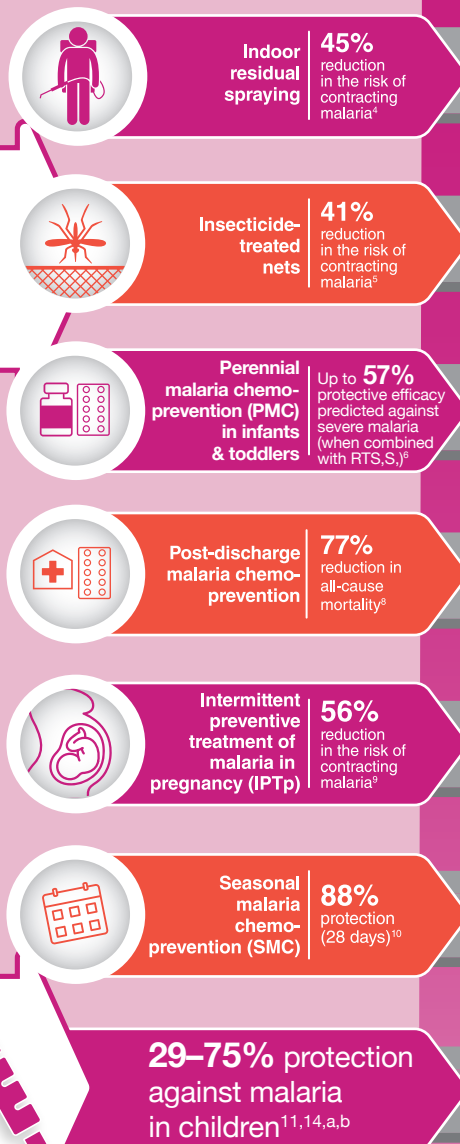
Progress to defeat the disease has stalled over recent years



Malaria is the third biggest killer of children under the age of 5 years globally³

PREVENTION

By combining prevention tools, we can maximize benefits, yet gaps still remain



RTS,S and R21
The RTS,S and R21 vaccines will help protect some of the most vulnerable

NO SINGLE LAYER OFFERS COMPLETE PROTECTION AGAINST MALARIA

Rates of indoor residual spraying in endemic countries declined from 5.5% in 2010 to 1.8% in 2022¹

By 2022, 70% of households in sub-Saharan Africa had access to at least one insecticide-treated net,² but their efficacy is threatened by resistance⁵

Despite being recommended by WHO, adoption of PMC is limited⁷. Pilot programmes are ongoing to help improve uptake

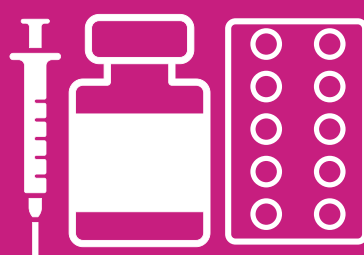
Conditional WHO recommendation to reduce hospital re-admission and death among children due to severe anaemia in medium- to high-transmission areas⁸

In 2022, only 42% of eligible pregnant women in sub-Saharan Africa received the recommended three doses of IPTp²

Most implementing countries target children aged 3 months to 5 years¹⁰. Expansion could help protect older children⁷

Vaccines are only indicated for children between 5 and 36 months and will require up to 100 million doses by 2030^{11,12}

Recommended treatment



Severe malaria

- Injectable medicines:⁸
 - artesunate
 - artemether
 - quinine
- Rectal capsules:⁸
 - artesunate

Uncomplicated malaria

- Artemisinin-based combination therapies⁸
 - With or without single low-dose primaquine

To protect and treat all those at risk, multiple complementary interventions are needed, each contributing to cumulative protection

Medicines for Malaria Venture and its partners have developed 15 quality-assured medicines, saving 15.4 million lives from malaria^c

Medicines offer a flexible and affordable approach to malaria control

To eliminate and eradicate malaria...

...more new and innovative medicines are needed to fill the gaps in both protection and treatment



Malaria remains a top killer of children
Continued investment in the research and development for new tools, including medicines for prevention and treatment, is critical to reach malaria eradication



a. With a booster, RTS,S conferred 29% efficacy against severe malaria over 4 years in a Phase 3 trial
b. 75% reduction in symptomatic cases in areas with highly seasonal malaria transmission over 12 months following a 3-dose series of R21.
c. In the absence of any treatment

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