Since the year 1900, malaria transmission has declined significantly. Within the last decade alone, malaria deaths in Africa have been cut by one third. Still, these gains are fragile and will be reversed unless malaria continues to be a priority for global, regional and national decision-makers and donors.

**SHRINKING THE MAP EVEN FURTHER**

- **In low-burden countries**, such as Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland, increased domestic financing for malaria control, particularly for surveillance and health systems, will be essential to sustain progress towards elimination. The private sector can help coordinate surveillance activities with government and fund cross-border malaria control efforts.

- **In high-burden countries**, such as Côte d’Ivoire, DR Congo and Tanzania, the public sector must prioritize health spending, boost public awareness campaigns and ensure that malaria commodities are available and affordable. The private sector can plan bednet distributions, support awareness campaigns, insist on diagnosis before treatment, and integrate private health care funded by large companies into public surveillance systems.

- **In the global community**, cross-border initiatives require that governments work together. Companies with operations in multiple countries can provide critical support and coordination. Donors must sustain international funding for malaria. Political leadership at all levels is needed.

“Whether the malaria map will keep shrinking, as it has in the past decade, or be reclaimed by the malaria parasites, depends, to a great extent, on the resources that will be invested in control efforts over the next years.” —Roll Back Malaria Partnership

Source: UCSF Global Health Group

We have the tools and momentum. Now we need you. Join the winning team at www.UnitedAgainstMalaria.org