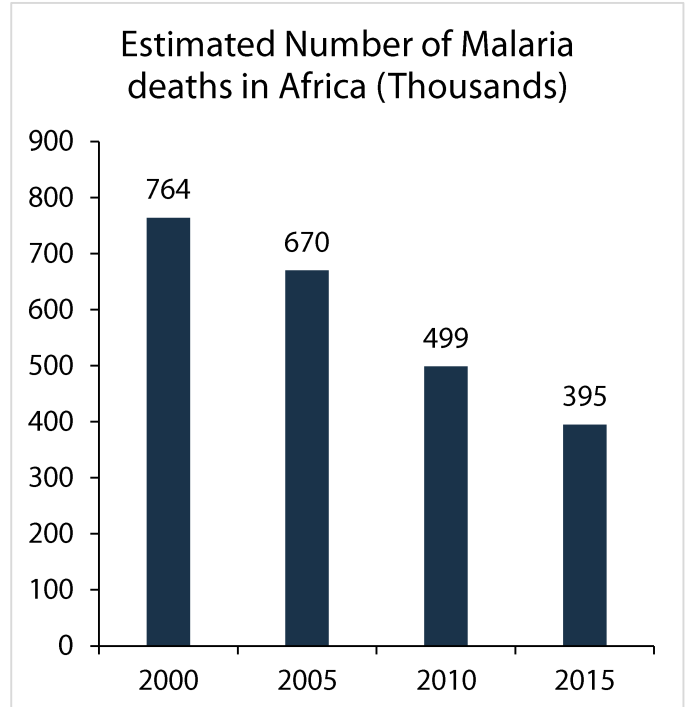


Malaria deaths in Africa reduced by 48% between 2000 and 2015

The estimated number of malaria deaths in Africa decreased from 764,000 in 2000 to 395,000 in 2015, representing 48% decrease, even more impressive considering the 46% population growth over the same period. Despite this progress, Africa still carries the largest malaria burden globally. According to the World Health Organization, in 2015 Africa was home to 90% all of malaria cases and 92% of malaria deaths globally and 13 countries mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) accounted for 76% of malaria cases and 75% of malaria deaths globally.



In 2015, communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions accounted for about 57% of total deaths in SSA, higher than the global average of 21%, non-communicable diseases accounted for 33% while injuries accounted for 10% of total deaths in the region. While communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions still account for the highest proportion of deaths in SSA, their relative burdens are much lower today compared to 15 years ago when they accounted for 70% of total deaths.

