



KEY MESSAGES

MALARIA:

- Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites transmitted to people—mostly pregnant women and children under the age of five—through the bites from infected mosquitoes. Symptoms include fever, headache and chills. If not treated within 24 hours malaria can progress to severe illness, often leading to death.
- Malaria is preventable and treatable, and significant progress has been made by the global community to eradicate the disease. Yet malaria still caused around 445,000 deaths in 2016 in over 90 countries¹, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) has noted a troubling shift in the trajectory of this disease; the global malaria burden has leveled and without the continued focus and support of key stakeholders, the gains made could quickly be reversed, costing many millions of lives.

VECTOR CONTROL:

- Vector control plays a very critical role in the control, elimination and eradication of malaria. Treatment helps those who are currently afflicted by the disease, while vector control focuses on limiting or eradicating the transmission of the illness in the first place.
 - Vector control interventions like long-lasting insecticide-treated bednets (LLINs)—which keep mosquitoes away and prevent bites—and indoor residual spraying (IRS) have been responsible for 78% of the 663 million clinical cases of malaria² averted between 2000 and 2015.
- The collaborating Crop Protection companies have a history of success in using vector control to help advance the fight to end malaria. Recent successes include:
 - Syngenta's introduction of Actellic®300CS into the NgenIRS programme.
 - Sumitomo Chemical's SumiShield® 50WG, a brand-new mode of action chemistry for indoor residual spraying that enables improved resistance management through rotation.
 - Bayer's next generation IRS product Fludora® Fusion, currently undergoing final stage trials.
 - BASF's Interceptor® G2, a new generation mosquito net to help combat resistant mosquitoes.
 - Mitsui Chemicals' unique-mode-of-action insecticides across a wide range of applications.
- Insecticide resistance is a key threat to the fight to end malaria. Since 2010, 60 countries have reported resistance of malaria mosquitoes to at least one insecticide class used in prevention³. Without continued innovation and funding in vector control, resistance could pose a major hurdle to malaria eradication.

ZERO by 40:

- ZERO by 40 is an initiative that works side by side with other malaria-fighting organisations toward the goal of ending the disease for good by the year 2040. For its part, ZERO by 40 focuses on the prevention of malaria through vector control.
- Founding partners of the initiative include key global Crop Protection companies BASF, Bayer, Mitsui Chemicals, Sumitomo Chemical and Syngenta, in conjunction with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Innovative Vector Control Consortium (IVCC).
- This initiative formalises the partnership between the leading Crop Protection companies and organisations involved in vector control to help make continued progress in the fight to end malaria.
- ZERO by 40 is a collaborative effort to manage and optimise current resources and innovate new vector control tools to help eradicate malaria.

¹ World Malaria Report 2017. WHO. November 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259492/9789241565523-eng.pdf;jsessionid=012CE-C199141F0F1F1356859B5C47742?sequence=1>

² The effect of malaria control on *Plasmodium falciparum* in Africa between 2000 and 2015, S. Bhatt et al. *Nature* 526, pp.207-211. (08 October 2015)

³ Malaria prevention works - let's close the gap. WHO. April 2017