



University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon
Biotechnology Centre Nkolbisson
B.P 3851, Messa Yaoundé
email: wfmbacham@fobanginstitutes.org

University of Antwerp,
Global Health Institute,
Fac of Med and Hlth Sc, Campus Drie Eiken
Doornstraat 331– BE-2610 Wilrijk- Belgium

April 26, 2024

8th Edition of the Multilateral Initiative on Malaria (MIM) **Conference 2024**

Recommendations from the Plenary Sessions

1. There is a need for a paradigm shift in addressing challenges, emphasizing the importance of leadership, innovation, and investment in healthcare systems.
2. There is an urgency in accelerating efforts to combat malaria amidst biological threats, drug resistance, and climate change.
3. It is important to continuously empower communities and foster local capacity and ownership. Scientific literacy is important among communities. There is a need to have educational initiatives tailored towards diverse populations. It is important to consider the unique needs and perspectives of communities in project designs. Context-specific interventions are a must.
4. There is a great need to move from rhetoric to action in the fight against malaria. Priorities must be aligned, collaboration enhanced, innovations leveraged.
5. Multi-sectoral engagement, innovation, and integration are drivers of meaningful change, zero malaria is achievable through collective investment, engagement, and transformative action.
6. There is a critical need for surveillance in Africa regarding artemisinin partial resistance. Close monitoring of resistance patterns will ensure timely intervention and effective control measures.
7. The future landscape of malaria drug development hinges on the development of drugs to overcome resistance, prevent malaria in pregnant women, and address the specific needs of children under 5. There is a need to accelerate drug development.
8. It is imperative to build strong, reliable, and functioning health systems. Robust health systems are essential for combating malaria but also for addressing a myriad of public health challenges facing Africa.
9. Finally, it is urgent to address mosquito resistance to existing control methods. Innovative approaches are essential to tackle this challenge effectively.



University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon
Biotechnology Centre Nkolbisson
B.P 3851, Messa Yaoundé
email: wfm bacham@fobanginstitutes.org

University of Antwerp,
Global Health Institute,
Fac of Med and Hlth Sc, Campus Drie Eiken
Doornstraat 331– BE-2610 Wilrijk- Belgium

Key recommendations from the Scientific Sessions

1. Decision-makers should prioritize resources towards promising vaccine candidates, while also exploring therapeutic options to address severe malaria cases.
2. Efficient surveillance methods are necessary, community-based solutions like ovitraps, and a focus on major vectors are crucial for informed decision-making.
3. There is a need for strong surveillance systems for vectors and parasites to promptly detect changes, alongside advocating for the prioritization of pyriproxyfen-based bed nets like Royal Guard to combat pyrethroid-resistant mosquitoes effectively.
4. Malaria control decision-making should adopt inclusive strategies, ensuring that vulnerable populations such as street children are included in healthcare campaigns and routine check-ups to enhance their access to prevention and treatment services.
5. There is a critical need for extensive investigation into factors such as FHR-1 deficiency across diverse geographical regions to inform vaccine strategies effectively.
6. Integration of diverse methodologies, including advanced analytical techniques and in silico analyses, is crucial for designing and developing new drugs with greater precision and efficiency, as this will ultimately contribute to more effective malaria control.
7. Training programs are essential to promote the proper use of pesticides, adherence to recommended doses, and adoption of environmentally friendly practices.
8. There is need for collaboration between researchers, policymakers, healthcare providers, and local communities for a successful fight against malaria.
9. Drug Resistance surveillance should be comprehensive, adaptive, and continuous, allowing for the timely detection of emerging resistance and informing the adaptation of malaria control strategies. Additionally, leveraging mosquitoes as sentinels for resistance surveillance is needed.

Pr. Akindeh Nji & Dr. Valerie Makoge (Rapporteur Generals -Scientific Committee).