

# MEXICO



**736**

**indigenous malaria cases**  
in 2017

**29**

**imported malaria cases**  
in 2017

**0**

**malaria deaths**  
since 1998



## Mexico continues to make strong strides in reducing its malaria burden.

In recent years, the number of confirmed cases has declined significantly, dropping from more than 1200 in 2010 to 736 in 2017. Over two thirds of Mexican states have been malaria-free since 2004, and the State of Tlaxcala received sub-national elimination validation in 2010. Yet, malaria continues to pose a significant risk, particularly among indigenous peoples living in remote inland regions of the country, such as Chiapas State, which is home to 81% of malaria cases in Mexico. The national malaria programme has spearheaded several measures to control and eliminate malaria in the state including through improved access to prompt diagnosis and treatment and intensified vector control interventions. Covering the period 2013–2018, Mexico’s national malaria strategy has reinforced diagnosis and treatment, strengthened surveillance and focused on preventing the re-establishment of malaria in areas already declared free of the disease. Like several countries in the Americas, Mexico aims to eliminate malaria by 2020.

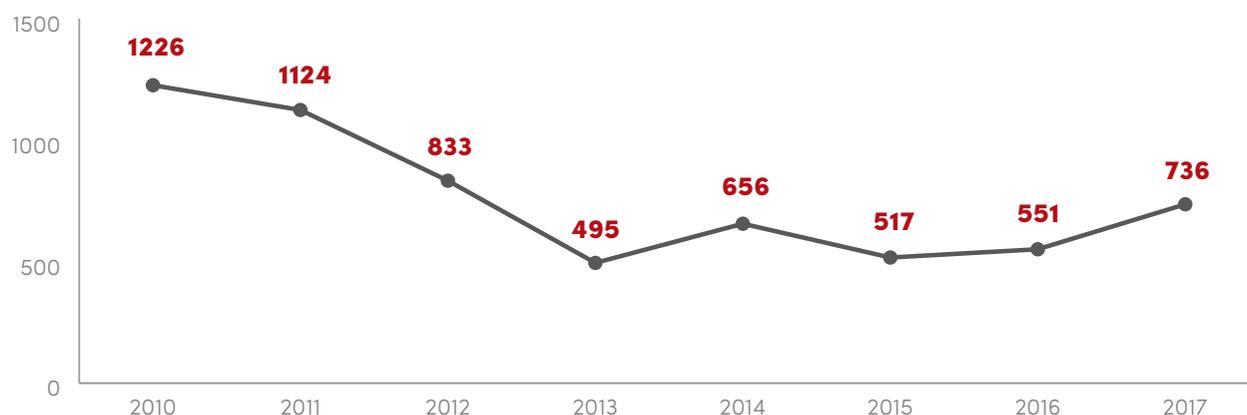
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## AT A GLANCE

- > Dominant malaria species:  
***Plasmodium vivax* (100%)**
- > Populations at greater risk:  
**Indigenous peoples in Chiapas State; inhabitants of communities along the southwest border with Guatemala**
- > Number of areas (foci) with active malaria transmission: **284**
- > Number of people at risk of malaria in these areas: **294 000**

## MALARIA IMPACT

● number of indigenous malaria cases 2010–2017



## GETTING BACK ON COURSE

Mexico will need to:

- **Better target and tailor** malaria awareness programmes and healthcare access for indigenous peoples, mobile populations and other communities most at risk of malaria, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.
- **Prevent re-establishment** of the disease in areas already declared malaria-free by maintaining surveillance, diagnosis, treatment, and response capacities.
- **Ensure funding and human resources** for malaria elimination and preventing re-establishment of the disease within the national health programme.

Source: *World malaria report 2018*