EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD MALARIA

CAMEROON

November 2026

Malaria No More UK's new report, *Lost Learning, Lost Earning: How malaria steals children's education and holds back economic growth*, highlights the devastating impact malaria has on children's school attendance and cognitive development, and on their lifetime earning potential. The report makes clear how malaria doesn't just threaten children's health, it robs them of the opportunity to learn, earn, and prosper, and hinders their country's economic growth.

CURRENT TRENDS (World Malaria Report 2025 data)

7,585,555 cases annual number of malaria cases	**11,702 deaths** annual number of deaths due to malaria	**3.9% increase** change in malaria incidence since 2015

IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD MALARIA ON EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Our modelling captures the impact of childhood malaria on time spent in school and lifetime earnings for children born between 2000-2045, based on the levels of malaria, workforce composition, and average earnings in each country. Cameroon is one of the countries facing the largest total economic and educational losses due to childhood malaria exposure in our model.

$120,437,874,535 total economic losses between 2000-2065 $2,792 average lost lifetime earnings per person	**23,478,821** years of school missed collectively 98 days average amount of schooling missed per child

RISKS AND GAINS OF CHANGING TRAJECTORY

The model also highlights the impact of increasing or decreasing malaria prevalence would have on children's educational and economic wellbeing, depending on whether we see significant funding cuts or accelerated progress towards eradication.

$6,278,609,146 in additional economic losses and 1,244,613 in additional years of school missed ...would result from a 30% cut in ODA spending	**$61,177,202,994** in potential lifetime earnings regained and 12,247,048 years of school collective regained ...would result from achieve a 90% reduction in malaria by 2030

malaria NO MORE united kingdom | ZERO MALARIA | IGH INSTITUTE OF GENOMICS AND GLOBAL HEALTH