**An unusual malaria control approach: Are we too far gone?**

Study countries that have eliminated malaria. Their challenges, past present and current. Are their having resurgences? What is on ground to mitigate it if there are?

1. It is related to poverty.
2. Can better housing structure reduce the burden?
3. Are we really interested in science or alleviating the problem of the affected population?

If we answer yes to the first two questions and accept that the goal of malaria is to alleviate the problems encountered by affected people, while aren’t we solving the problem rather than doing science for decades?

While science is good, humanity is important too and I think both are not mutually exclusive.

**Take for example:**

* Estimate the total cost of malaria control… from the year 2000 to 2022 or current year
* Find out how much proper housing contribute to malaria control.
* Build a model that insert this costs and effect into a malaria epidemiology model for a specific area and see what effect it has on the malaria prevalence
* What can be done next?
* Estimate how much houses those monies would construct to reduce the burden of malaria strong enough to allow natural measures to set in or fewer control to be effective.
* Suggest how government can supervise the construction of houses and good roads in endemic areas by making them mosquito-proof and support people with soft loans rather than spending on science alone
* Etc.