

Side event application / Formulaire de demande de réunion parallèle

Contact

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Delegation(s)/Délégation(s): Co-hosted by People's Republic of China and Sri Lanka, other co-sponsors will follow.	
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Concept

Description of proposed side event, including objective, expected results, proposed programme and speakers* /
Description de la réunion parallèle proposée, y compris les objectifs, les résultats attendus, l'ordre du jour et les orateurs* :

Introduction

Today the world still faces great challenges in fighting the scourge of malaria. According to the 2017 WHO World Malaria Report, after a period of unprecedented global success in malaria control, progress has stalled. In 2016, 91 countries reported a total of 216 million cases of malaria, an increase of 5 million cases over the previous year, while the number of malaria deaths reached 445 000.

However, efforts in pursuing a malaria-free world have never waned. In spite of the stalled progress globally, there is an increasing number of countries that are close to achieving malaria elimination: while there were 37 countries with fewer than 10,000 indigenous malaria cases in 2010, that number had increased to 44 by 2017. In May 2015, the World Health Assembly endorsed a new *Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030* (GTS). A key target of the strategy includes eliminating malaria in at least 35 countries by 2030. To keep that timeline in sight, the strategy established milestones along the way, including eliminating malaria by 2020 in at least 10 countries that had the disease in 2015. The GTS recognizes progression towards malaria-free status is a continuous process, and not a set of independent stages. Countries with moderate or high levels of transmission of malaria can accelerate their efforts towards elimination by maximizing their efforts to reduce morbidity and mortality rapidly.

Since the GTS was adopted, three countries (Maldives, Kyrgyzstan and Sri Lanka) have been certified as malaria-free by the WHO. The certification of Sri Lanka was a significant achievement given their historic burden of malaria. Currently there are three additional countries (Paraguay, Uzbekistan and Argentina) on track for certification in 2018, and a fourth (Algeria) in 2019.

In April 2016, WHO identified 21 countries as having the potential to achieve zero indigenous cases of malaria by 2020, the achievement of which would surpass the GTS's first elimination milestone. Known as the E-2020 initiative, WHO is working with these 21 countries to scale up efforts to achieve elimination within the 2020 timeline. This includes a new *Framework for Malaria Elimination*, launched by WHO in March 2017, that provides countries with an updated set of tools, activities and strategies for interrupting transmission and preventing re-establishment of the disease. The framework also offers a clear and streamlined process for countries to obtain malaria-free certification from WHO.

Countries face significant challenges in their bid to eliminate malaria, challenges that can be both technical, operational and political. China suffered from malaria for more than 5000 years, but achieved zero indigenous malaria cases for the first time in 2017. The tremendous successes of China, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Kyrgyzstan and other malaria-eliminating countries can serve as an inspiration and guide to other nations that continue to battle the disease.

The proposed side-event will provide a platform for countries to share experiences and challenges in achieving malaria elimination. Hearing directly from malaria-eliminating countries on what malaria elimination means to them, the side event will demonstrate that malaria elimination is a country-led and country-owned endeavor.

Objectives

This side event will bring together governments and other national and international health actors:

1. To celebrate the accomplishment of countries that have achieved significant milestones towards elimination of malaria.
2. To promote malaria elimination as a means to achieve sustainable development goals, demonstrating how government commitment is important to achieving elimination targets, and demonstrating that multilateral cooperation is needed to make the vision of a malaria-free world a reality.
3. To draw lessons learned from successful elimination efforts, including the China 1-3-7 surveillance-response model.
4. To establish a dialogue between countries that have achieved malaria elimination and countries that are currently pursuing malaria elimination.

Programme and speakers

The meeting will be co-chaired by the Minister of National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China and the Minister of Health of Sri Lanka.

Part 1 (30 minutes): The meeting will be organized as a panel discussion with brief presentations from the Ministers of Health of countries that have been certified as malaria-free since 2010, and those that have recently achieved zero indigenous malaria cases, to highlight their successful strategies.

Part 2 (30 minutes): The WHO will present briefly on the current global situation of malaria elimination with a focus on the E-2020 countries.

Part 3 (15 minutes): Ministers of Health from malaria-endemic countries will present their challenges and current efforts in accelerating malaria elimination.

Part 4 (15 minutes): The side event will wrap-up with recognition of countries that have achieved significant milestones on the way to elimination. A moderator will help to keep the session lively and interesting.

Agenda: Names of speakers and titles of presentations to be discussed with countries co-sponsoring the event. The agenda will be completed in due time.

Event details / details de la réunion

Expected number of participants/Nombre de participants attendus : 100

Exact title of the meeting/Titre exact de la réunion: Country-led and country-owned efforts to eliminate malaria

Interpretation/Interprétation

Interpretation may be provided in the official languages and the estimated costs are as follows: 2 languages: 2561 CHF; 3 languages: 5123 CHF; 6 languages: 11953 CHF.

L'interprétation peut être assurée dans les langues officielles aux coûts estimés suivants : 2 langues-2561 CHF; 3 langues : 5123 CHF; 6 langues : 11953 CHF.

Are interpretation services requested? / L'interprétation est-elle requise ? Yes/Oui No/Non

(If yes, which languages)/(Si oui, en quelle langue)

English/Anglais French/Français Russian/Russe Spanish/Espagnol Chinese/Chinois Arabic/Arabe

Other language/autre langue:

Room Layout/Aménagement des salles

Due to type of furniture and technical equipment in the room, the layout of the rooms cannot be changed. For information regarding the location and layout of rooms at the Palais des Nations, please see:

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EE60057CB67/\(httpPages\)/BAE3AF717207A5AF80256EF80049C552?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE60057CB67/(httpPages)/BAE3AF717207A5AF80256EF80049C552?OpenDocument)

Le type de mobilier et les installations techniques dans les salles ne permettent pas de modifier l'aménagement de celles-ci.

Pour tout renseignement sur l'emplacement ou la disposition des salles au Palais des Nations voir le lien :

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EE60057CB67/\(httpPages\)/BAE3AF717207A5AF80256EF80049C552?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE60057CB67/(httpPages)/BAE3AF717207A5AF80256EF80049C552?OpenDocument)

***Badges/ Badges d'accès**

WHA side events are for participants of the WHA and, as such, panellists and participants should be drawn from those participating in the Health Assembly.

Les réunions parallèles sont réservées aux participants de l'Assemblée; Les orateurs de ces réunions doivent donc être choisis parmi ceux-ci.

Please complete the form and send it to / Merci de remplir le formulaire et de l'envoyer à hqgoverningbodies@who.int