World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE BOARD
136th session
Agenda item 9.1

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Global technical strategy and targets for malaria 2016–2030

Draft resolution proposed by Australia, Italy, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, United States of America and Zambia

The Executive Board,

Having considered the report on malaria: draft global technical strategy: post 2015,[1]

RECOMMENDS to the Sixty-eighth World Health Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

The Sixty-eighth World Health Assembly,

(PP1) Recalling resolutions WHA58.2 on malaria control, WHA60.18 on malaria, including proposal for establishment of World Malaria Day and WHA64.17 on malaria, and United Nations General Assembly resolutions 65/273, 66/289, 67/299 and 68/308 on consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2015;

(PP2) Acknowledging the progress made towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases), and towards the targets set by the Health Assembly in resolution WHA58.2;

[(PP2 bis) Recognizing the urgent need to accelerate progress towards elimination and the opportunity provided by both the recent progress achieved and the emergence of new cost-effective interventions;]

(PP3) Noting that approximately 200 million cases of malaria are estimated to have occurred in 2013 and that the disease led to more than 580 000 deaths in 2013, mostly in children under five years of age in Africa, and poses a significant burden on households, communities and health services in high-burden countries, and that this number will increase unless efforts to reduce the disease burden are intensified;

[1] Document EB136/23.

(PP4) Recognizing that malaria interventions are highly cost-effective yet there is a need to urgently address and overcome the barriers that hinder universal access to vector-control measures, preventive therapies, quality-assured diagnostic testing and treatment for malaria;

[PP5 Recognizing also that malaria-related morbidity and mortality throughout the world can be substantially reduced with political commitment and commensurate resources if the public is educated and sensitized about malaria and appropriate health services are made available, particularly in countries where the disease is endemic; – note: UNGA Res 68/308 – PP13 verbatim text]

(PP6) Deeply concerned by the regional and global health threat posed by the emergence and spread of insecticide and drug resistance, including artemisinin resistance, and the systemic challenges impeding further progress, including weak health and disease surveillance systems in many affected countries;

(PP7) Cognizant of the grave economic and social burden that malaria inflicts on the most vulnerable and poorest communities in countries in which malaria is endemic such as in Latin America, and of the disproportionate burden that is borne by countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and high-risk groups, including mobile populations;

[(PP8) Cognizant that efforts to reduce malaria transmission can improve social conditions, lift communities out of poverty, and deliver strong economic returns on investment, while a high disease incidence places a heavy financial burden on health systems, leads to work absenteeism, worsens school attendance and discourages investment, limiting the economic prospects of malaria-endemic areas and countries;]

(PP9) Acknowledging that recent successes in malaria prevention and control are fragile and further progress depends on action within and beyond the health sector, which requires long-term political and financial commitments, strong regional collaboration, the strengthening of health systems, and investments in innovation and research;

(PP10) [Recognizing the current and likely future impact of malaria on non-endemic countries and the risk of re-emergence in countries that have recently become malaria-free];

(OP) 1 ADOPTS the global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030, with:

(a) its bold vision of a world free of malaria, and its targets to reduce malaria incidence and mortality rates globally by at least 90% by 2030, to eliminate the disease in at least 35 new countries, and to prevent its re-establishment in countries that were free of malaria in 2015;

(b) its associated milestones for 2020 and 2025;

(c) its five principles addressing: acceleration of efforts towards elimination; country ownership and leadership with the involvement and participation of communities; improved surveillance, monitoring and evaluation; equity in access to health services; and innovation in tools and implementation approaches;

(d) its three pillars of: ensuring universal access to malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment; acceleration efforts towards elimination and attainment of malaria-free status; and transforming malaria surveillance into a core intervention;

(e) its two supporting elements of: harnessing innovation and expanding research; and strengthening the enabling environment;

(OP) 2 URGES Member States:[1]

(a) to update national malaria strategies and operational plans consistent with the recommendations of the global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030;

(b) to intensify national and regional efforts to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality in high-burden countries and accelerate progress towards elimination, and, where appropriate, maintain malaria-free status;

(c) to strengthen health systems, including both the public and private sectors, and devise plans for achieving and maintaining universal coverage of WHO-recommended core malaria interventions for at-risk populations;

(d) to intensify national and regional efforts to address the threat posed by rising insecticide and drug resistance, including artemisinin resistance;

(e) to promote multisectoral collaboration, educational programmes, and community involvement to strengthen efforts for malaria control and elimination;

(f) to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national malaria surveillance systems in order to improve the quality of data and the effectiveness and efficiency of national malaria responses;

(g) [to promote basic and applied research in malaria and accelerate the rapid development and adoption of quality and cost-effective new tools, [in particular vaccines, medicines and diagnostics to prevent and control malaria] and [to collaborate on new approaches] approaches]; [SECRETARIAT TO PROPOSE LIST OF TOOLS AND APPROACHES]

(h) to strengthen human resource capacity and infrastructure to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of malaria responses, while ensuring integration and synergies with the wider health system;

(i) to consider the financial implications of this resolution in the broader context of health sector development, and increase national, regional and international funding for malaria interventions, and for cross-border and regional initiatives;

(OP) 3 INVITES international, regional and national partners from within and beyond the health sector, in particular those in the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, to engage in, and support, the implementation of the global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030;

[1] And, as applicable, regional economic integration organizations.

(OP) 4 CALLS UPON WHO's international partners, including intergovernmental and international organizations, financing bodies, academic and research institutions, civil society and the private sector to support Member States,[1] as appropriate:

(a) to mobilize sufficient and predictable funding to enable an accelerated reduction of the malaria burden, particularly in high-burden countries, and progress towards elimination, in line with the milestones and targets proposed in the strategy;

(b) to support knowledge generation, research and innovation to speed up the development of new vector-control tools, diagnostics, medicines, vaccines, and surveillance, data management, operational delivery and implementation solutions;

(c) to harmonize the provision of support to countries for adopting and implementing WHO-recommended policies and strategies;

(OP) 5 REQUESTS the Director-General:

(a) to provide technical support and guidance to Member States[1] for the implementation, national adaptation and operationalization of the global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030;

(b) to update technical guidance on malaria prevention, care and elimination regularly, as new evidence is gathered and new innovative tools and approaches become available;

(c) to monitor the implementation of the strategy and evaluate its impact in terms of progress towards set milestones and targets;

(d) to strengthen the Secretariat's capacities to enable it to increase its technical support to Member States,[1] in order to meet the global milestones and targets;

(e) to ensure that all relevant parts of the organization, at Headquarters, regional and country level, are actively engaged and coordinated in promoting and implementing the global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030;

(f) to report on the progress achieved to the Seventieth and Seventy-second World Health Assemblies, and at regular intervals thereafter, through the Executive Board.

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[1] And, as applicable, regional economic integration organizations.