



# WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

FIFTY-SIXTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

(Draft) A56/61  
23 May 2003

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## Second report of Committee A

(Draft)

Committee A held its second, third, fourth and fifth meetings on 22 and 23 May 2003 under the chairmanship of Dr J. Larivière (Canada). During the fifth meeting Dr Y. Seignon (Benin) later took the chair *ad interim*.

It was decided to recommend to the Fifty-sixth World Health Assembly the adoption of the attached two resolutions relating to the following agenda items:

14. Technical and health matters

14.18 International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma-Ata: twenty-fifth anniversary

One resolution

14.1 Tropical diseases, including Pan African tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication campaign

One resolution entitled:

– Pan African tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication campaign

## **Agenda item 14.18**

### **International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma-Ata: twenty-fifth anniversary**

The Fifty-sixth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Primary Health Care;<sup>1</sup>

Recalling with appreciation the Declaration adopted at the International Conference on Primary Health Care held in Alma-Ata in 1978, which identified primary health care as the key to the achievement of health for all;

Acknowledging WHO's goal of health for all and the progress made by countries to establish primary health care policies and programmes as a cornerstone of their health care systems, while noting that much still needs to be done to reach the goal of health for all;

Recognizing the dedication, leadership and commitment to achieving the goal of health for all of Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, and nongovernmental organizations,

1. REQUESTS Member States:

- (1) to ensure that development of primary health care is adequately resourced in order to contribute to the reduction of health inequalities;
- (2) to strengthen human resource capability for primary health care in order to tackle the rising burdens of health conditions;
- (3) to support the active involvement of local communities and voluntary groups in primary health care;
- (4) to support research in order to identify effective methods for monitoring and strengthening primary health care and linking it to overall improvement of the health system;

2. REQUESTS the Director-General:

- (1) to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Alma-Ata Declaration by convening a meeting with input from all stakeholders in order to examine the lessons of the past 25 years, review definitions and strategies, and identify future strategic directions for primary health care; and to provide support to the meeting through an extensive prior review of successes and failures, and factors that impact on primary health care;
- (2) to continue to incorporate the principles of primary health care into the activities of all WHO's programmes, to ensure that the strategies to attain the Development Goals of the United

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<sup>1</sup> Document A56/27.

Nations Millennium Declaration are implemented, and to respond to the recommendations of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, assuring that they are consistent with the principles of primary health care;

(3) to report on progress to the Fifty-seventh World Health Assembly through the Executive Board at its 113th session.

## **Agenda item 14.1**

### **Pan African tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication campaign**

The Fifty-sixth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report on Pan African tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication campaign;<sup>1</sup>

Acknowledging that pain, suffering and death from trypanosomiasis are a daily threat to more than 60 million people in 37 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, 22 of which are among the least developed countries;

Realizing that trypanosomiasis, which causes an estimated annual loss of US\$ 4.5 thousand million, is one of Africa's greatest constraints to socioeconomic development, severely affecting human and livestock health, limiting land use, causing poverty, and perpetuating underdevelopment on the African continent;

Noting that eradication of tsetse flies would significantly contribute to increasing human well-being and productivity of crops and livestock and to reducing rural poverty on the African continent;

Noting further that a multisectoral approach to tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis eradication programmes has in the past been successful in drastically reducing both bovine and human trypanosomiasis;

Realizing, therefore, that eradication of tsetse flies, which transmit the disease to both humans and animals, is the only effective, long-term solution to fight the disease;

Recognizing decisions AHG/156 (XXXVI) of 12 July 2000 and AHG/169 (XXXVII) of 11 July 2001 by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)<sup>2</sup> to free Africa of tsetse flies, and their endorsement of and commitment to OAU's Plan of Action for the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC);

Aware that the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his report to the United Nations Economic and Social Council on 25 July 2001 acknowledged the problem of trypanosomiasis and called upon all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, and the international community fully to support OAU's Campaign;

Welcoming resolution GC (45)/RES/12 adopted in September 2001 by the Forty-fifth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, supporting OAU's Campaign and calling upon Member States to provide technical, financial and material support to African States in their efforts to eradicate tsetse flies;

Noting that the Campaign was officially launched in Ouagadougou on 5 October 2001;

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<sup>1</sup> Document A56/9.

<sup>2</sup> Now the African Union.

Further noting the adoption by the thirty-first session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization (2-13 November 2001) of a resolution requesting FAO to support African Member States in their efforts to eradicate tsetse flies and, in particular, OAU's Campaign;

Recalling resolution WHA50.36 on African trypanosomiasis, and welcoming the significant efforts undertaken jointly by OAU, FAO, IAEA and WHO through the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis to find solutions within the framework of sustainable development to the problems caused by human and animal trypanosomiasis;

Reaffirming that WHO is committed to mobilizing and streamlining its activities to combat trypanosomiasis, particularly in support of surveillance and control, in cooperation with organizations of the United Nations system and other partners, including the private sector,

1. WELCOMES OAU's initiative to eradicate tsetse flies from Africa as an essential step to fighting trypanosomiasis and to removing the threat that this disease represents to the health of African populations;
2. COMMENDS the efforts being made by WHO and other partners, including the private sector, to monitor and control the disease and to implement a programme for the elimination of African trypanosomiasis as a public health problem, which contribute to the global fight against this disease;
3. URGES Member States and competent international organizations to provide support to African Members in their efforts to eradicate tsetse flies and, in particular, to OAU's Plan of Action for the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC);
4. REQUESTS the Director-General to report on progress made in implementation of this resolution to the Executive Board at its 113th session and to the Fifty-seventh World Health Assembly.

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