



REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC  
BUREAU REGIONAL DU PACIFIQUE OCCIDENTAL

REGIONAL COMMITTEE

WP/RC10/7 Add.1  
31 August 1959

Tenth Session  
Taipei  
16-22 September 1959

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Agenda Item 14

MALARIA ERADICATION

Since the production of document WP/RC10/7 several problems have arisen in connexion with the malaria eradication programme which are now brought to the attention of the Regional Committee.

1 RESISTANCE TO INSECTICIDE

An investigation carried out in Mindanao in the southern Philippines has revealed that the main vector Anopheles minimus flavirostris has become resistant to dieldrin, one of the most widely used residual insecticides. This disturbing discovery has underlined the fact that time is not on our side; unless malaria eradication projects are pushed forward with maximum effort there is the risk that everything that has been spent will be wasted.

2 ASSESSMENT

More rigorous assessment in several countries has revealed that malaria transmission is actually recurring in several areas from which it was thought to have been cleared.

The importance of this finding cannot be over-emphasized; it is only after an energetic and rapid collection and analysis of data that it is possible to take speedy action to counter unexpected factors which tend to obstruct the campaigns. To achieve effective assessment requires not only knowledge of the correct technique but also efficient organization to enable this to be perfectly carried out.

3 FUNDS

The disappointing response to the Director-General's appeal for Malaria Eradication Special Account funds underlines the fact that it is on national contributions that malaria campaigns must mainly depend.

/The Special ...

The Special Account is designed to supplement and not to supplant the resources for malaria eradication projects available through the regular budget and under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It is felt, however, that a number of governments are not aware of this policy. The matter is the more serious since under the existing TAB procedures the apportionment of Technical Assistance resources is left to the discretion of the governments concerned and it may have been felt that the existence of the Special Account made it less incumbent upon the governments to provide under Technical Assistance for the continued financing of malaria projects.

In 1958 the contributions to malaria eradication were divided as follows:

	<u>\$ million</u>
World Health Organization <sup>1</sup> .....	4.3
Pan American Health Organization <sup>2</sup> .....	1.9
United Nations Children's Fund <sup>3</sup> .....	8.5
International Cooperation Administration <sup>4</sup> .....	16.3
National Budget <sup>5</sup> .....	77.5
Total .....	<u>\$ 108.5</u>

The above table shows that the bulk of the financing of malaria eradication is done from national budgets; unless the contributions to the Special Account are increased very greatly, the assistance to be expected from this source will be limited almost entirely to technical advice.

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<sup>1</sup>WHO regular, TA and MESA (excluding regular budget expenditures at Headquarters and regional offices for personnel) from WHO 1958 Financial Report

<sup>2</sup>PAHO Special Malaria and PAHO Regular Budget and Special Grants Fund, from AMRO 1958 Financial Report

<sup>3</sup>From UNICEF Draft Report to UNICEF Executive Board

<sup>4</sup>United States of America FY58 allocation

<sup>5</sup>From questionnaires received by WHO. Estimated for countries not reporting on the basis of regional average per capita cost.