



**World Health Organization
Organisation mondiale de la Santé**

FORTY-NINTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 18.2

A49/A/Conf.Paper No.3
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**New, emerging and re-emerging infectious
diseases: prevention and control of malaria**

**Draft resolution proposed by the delegations of Botswana,
Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland,
United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe**

The Forty-ninth World Health Assembly,

Aware that the global malaria situation is of serious concern and that malaria remains a disease of major importance, with an annual incidence of up to 500 million clinical cases, African countries south of the Sahara accounting for more than 90% of the global burden;

Noting with regret that the malaria situation in Africa is alarming to the extent that there are between 140 and 250 million malaria attacks every year in children less than five years of age, among whom the death toll is about one million every year, and pregnant and lactating women;

Alarmed by the extension and intensification of resistance of the parasite to many of the limited antimalarials;

Deeply concerned at the recent occurrence of extensive malaria epidemics, particularly in Africa, due to civil disorders, movements of refugees and displaced populations, or major ecological changes;

Noting with regret that the Malaria Action Programme that had been operating as a WHO division was downgraded into a unit;

Noting with concern the progressive reduction of technical staff for malaria control at WHO headquarters (while in 1989, the WHO Malaria Action Programme had a total of 30 staff members, today the Malaria unit under the WHO Division of Control of Tropical Diseases has 10 staff members - seven professional and three general service), in spite of the worsening malaria situation;

Recalling resolutions WHA38.24, WHA42.30, WHA46.32 of the World Health Assembly and resolutions on strengthening of malaria control efforts, EB83.R16, EB91.R4 of the Executive Board;

Recalling the resolution E/1995/63 adopted in 1995 by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, which called for increased resources for preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

1. RECOGNIZES WITH CONCERN the inadequacy of the current malaria control organization at WHO headquarters, and the commitment of insufficient financial and human resources in spite of the increased demands from Member countries;

