

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 35

Supporting the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 23, 2013

Mr. CRENSHAW (for himself and Mr. MEEKS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Supporting the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day.

Whereas April 25th of each year is recognized internationally as World Malaria Day;

Whereas malaria is a leading cause of death and disease in many developing countries, despite being preventable and treatable;

Whereas fighting malaria is in the national security interest of the United States, as reducing the risk of malaria protects members of the Armed Forces of the United States serving overseas in malaria-endemic regions, and reducing malaria deaths helps to lower risks of instability in less developed countries;

Whereas support for efforts to fight malaria is in the diplomatic and moral interest of the United States, as that support generates goodwill toward the United States and

highlights the values of the people of the United States through the work of governmental, non-governmental, and faith-based organizations of the United States;

Whereas efforts to fight malaria are in the long-term economic interest of the United States because those efforts help developing countries identify at-risk populations, provide better health services, produce healthier and more productive workforces, advance economic development, and promote stronger trading partners;

Whereas 35 countries, the majority of which are in sub-Saharan Africa, account for 91 percent of malaria deaths in the world;

Whereas young children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to and disproportionately affected by malaria;

Whereas malaria greatly affects child health, as children under the age of 5 account for an estimated 86 percent of malaria deaths each year;

Whereas malaria poses great risks to maternal and neonatal health, causing complications during delivery, anemia, and low birth weights, with estimates that malaria infection causes approximately 400,000 cases of severe maternal anemia and between 75,000 and 200,000 infant deaths annually in sub-Saharan Africa;

Whereas heightened national, regional, and international efforts to prevent and treat malaria during recent years have made significant progress and helped save hundreds of thousands of lives;

Whereas the World Malaria Report 2012 by the World Health Organization states that in 2011, approximately 53 percent of households in sub-Saharan Africa owned at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net, and household

surveys indicated that 90 percent of people used an insecticide-treated mosquito net if one was available in the household;

Whereas, in 2011, approximately 153,000,000 people were protected by indoor residual spraying;

Whereas the World Malaria Report 2012 further states that between 2000 and 2010—

(1) malaria mortality rates decreased by 26 percent around the world;

(2) in the African Region of the World Health Organization, malaria mortality rates decreased by 33 percent; and

(3) an estimated 1,100,000 malaria deaths were averted globally, primarily as a result of increased interventions;

Whereas the World Malaria Report 2012 further states that out of 99 countries with ongoing transmission of malaria in 2012, 11 countries are classified as being in the pre-elimination phase of malaria control, 10 countries are classified as being in the elimination phase, and 5 countries are classified as being in the prevention of introduction phase;

Whereas continued national, regional, and international investment in efforts to eliminate malaria, including prevention and treatment efforts, the development of a vaccine to immunize children from the malaria parasite, and advancements in insecticides, are critical in order to continue to reduce malaria deaths, prevent backsliding in areas where progress has been made, and equip the United States and the global community with the tools necessary to fight malaria and other global health threats;

Whereas the United States Government has played a leading role in the recent progress made toward reducing the global burden of malaria, particularly through the President's Malaria Initiative and the contribution of the United States to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria;

Whereas, in May 2011, an independent, external evaluation, prepared through the Global Health Technical Assistance Project, examining 6 objectives of the President's Malaria Initiative, found the President's Malaria Initiative to be a successful, well-led component of the Global Health Initiative that has "earned and deserves the task of sustaining and expanding the United States Government's response to global malaria control efforts";

Whereas the United States Government is pursuing a comprehensive approach to ending malaria deaths through the President's Malaria Initiative, which is led by the United States Agency for International Development and implemented with assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of State, the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Defense, and private sector entities;

Whereas the President's Malaria Initiative focuses on helping partner countries achieve major improvements in overall health outcomes through improved access to, and quality of, healthcare services in locations with limited resources; and

Whereas the President's Malaria Initiative, recognizing the burden of malaria on many partner countries, has set a target of reducing the burden of malaria by 50 percent for 450,000,000 people, representing 70 percent of the

at-risk population in Africa, by 2015: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That the Congress—

3 (1) supports the goals and ideals of World Ma-
4 laria Day, including the target of ending malaria
5 deaths by 2015;

6 (2) recognizes the importance of reducing ma-
7 laria prevalence and deaths to improve overall child
8 and maternal health, especially in sub-Saharan Afri-
9 ca;

10 (3) commends the recent progress made toward
11 reducing global malaria morbidity, mortality, and
12 prevalence, particularly through the efforts of the
13 President’s Malaria Initiative and the Global Fund
14 to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria;

15 (4) welcomes ongoing public-private partner-
16 ships to research and develop more effective and af-
17 fordable tools for malaria diagnosis, treatment, and
18 vaccination;

19 (5) recognizes the goals, priorities, and authori-
20 ties to combat malaria set forth in the Tom Lantos
21 and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership
22 Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Re-
23 authorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–293;
24 122 Stat. 2918);

1 (6) supports continued leadership by the United
2 States in bilateral, multilateral, and private sector
3 efforts to combat malaria and to work with devel-
4 oping countries to create long-term strategies to in-
5 crease ownership over malaria programs; and

6 (7) encourages other members of the inter-
7 national community to sustain and increase their
8 support for and financial contributions to efforts to
9 combat malaria worldwide.

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