

112<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# S. RES. 429

Supporting the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 19, 2012

Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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## 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 completely preventable and treatable;

Whereas fighting malaria is in the national security interest of the United States Government, 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 promote stability in less developed countries;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 35 countries, the majority of which are in

sub-Saharan Africa, account for 98 percent of global malaria deaths;

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 85 percent of malaria deaths each year;

Whereas malaria poses great risks to maternal health, causing complications during delivery, anemia, and low birth weights, with estimates that malaria infection causes 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 over recent years have made measurable progress and helped save hundreds of thousands of lives;

Whereas the World Malaria Report 2011 by the World Health Organization states that in 2011, approximately 50 percent of households in sub-Saharan Africa owned at least 1 insecticide-treated mosquito net (referred to in this preamble as an “ITN”), and household surveys indicated that 96 percent of people with access to an ITN within a household actually used the ITN;

Whereas, in 2010, a total of 185,000,000 people were protected by indoor residual spraying (referred to in this preamble as “IRS”);

Whereas the World Malaria Report 2011 further states that malaria mortality rates have fallen by more than 25 percent globally, and 33 percent in Africa alone, since 2000;

Whereas the World Malaria Report 2011 further states that out of 99 countries with ongoing malaria transmissions, 43 countries recorded decreases of more than 50 percent in the number of malaria cases between 2000 and 2010, and 8 other countries recorded decreases of more than 25 percent;

Whereas continued national, regional, and international investment in efforts to eliminate malaria, including prevention and treatment efforts and the development of a vaccine to immunize children from the malaria parasite, is 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 (referred to in this preamble as "PMI") and the contribution of the United States to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria;

Whereas the United States Government is pursuing a comprehensive approach to ending malaria deaths through PMI, the United States Agency for International Development, the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Defense, and the private sector focused on helping partner countries to achieve major improvements in overall health outcomes through advances in access to, and the quality of, healthcare services in resource-poor settings; and

Whereas PMI, 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*, That the Senate—

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

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

9           (3) commends the recent progress made toward  
10       reducing global malaria deaths and prevalence, par-  
11       ticularly through the efforts of the President’s Ma-  
12       laria Initiative and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS,  
13       Tuberculosis, and Malaria;

14           (4) strongly supports ongoing public-private  
15       partnerships to research and develop more effective  
16       and affordable tools for malaria diagnosis, treat-  
17       ment, and vaccination;

18           (5) recognizes the goals to combat malaria in  
19       the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States  
20       Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis,

1 and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public  
2 Law 110–293; 122 Stat. 2918);

3 (6) supports continued leadership by the United  
4 States in bilateral, multilateral, and private sector  
5 efforts to combat malaria as a critical part of the  
6 President’s Global Health Initiative; and

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

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