



American Model United Nations

## General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)

GA Plen/II/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2015

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)

*The General Assembly,*

1  
2       *Recognizing* the global urgency of malaria, its debilitating effects on affected  
3 nations' economies, and its status as a pressing worldwide health issue,  
4

5       *Encouraging* cooperation between government, non-governmental organizations  
6 (NGOs), pharmaceutical firms, and other relevant organizations in further developing low  
7 cost and subsidized drugs and other material aids to combat malaria,  
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9       *Acknowledging* this disease disproportionately affects indigenous or rural  
10 communities,  
11

12       *Reminding* the Assembly of the United Nations definition of an indigenous or  
13 rural population as "communities isolated from centralized infrastructure and resources",  
14

15       *Recognizing* the mandate of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous  
16 Issues (UNPFII),  
17

18       *Differentiating* the creation of this proposed program from existing malaria action  
19 plans,  
20

21       1. *Recommends* collaboration between the UNPFII and the World Health  
22 Organization (WHO) for the establishment of a commission with the following aims:

23       (a) To develop communication between local governments of indigenous or  
24 populations, the UNPFII, and the WHO;

25       (b) To increase participation by local governments of indigenous or rural  
26 communities in directing and supporting international efforts;

27       (c) To refine information and research on impact of malaria within local  
28 communities and the effectiveness of specific treatments;

29       (d) To designate exclusive jurisdiction on education, preventative initiatives, and  
30 treatment within indigenous or rural communities;  
31

32       2. *Further recommends* the commission to:

33       (a) Enact educational programs to inform and alert indigenous or rural  
34 communities about the symptoms and health effects of the disease, importance of  
35 receiving diagnostic tests, methods in utilizing ITNs, and receiving treatment through:

- 39 (i) School programs and forums created by both local school districts and  
40 WHO;
- 41 (ii) Media campaign disseminated by television, radio, printed press;
- 42 (iii) Community meetings arranged with and led by local officials with  
43 lectures and demonstrations on properly utilizing treatment drugs and  
44 preventative measures;
- 45 (b) Deliver preventative initiatives such as indoor residual spraying, insecticide-  
46 treated bed nets, and other recognized methods at no cost for the local  
47 communities through community organizations and schools;
- 48 (c) Facilitate indigenous communities access to direct diagnosis methods and  
49 manageable treatment that works in conjunction with local government and health  
50 care services by;
- 51 (i) Distributing Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) kits through local  
52 community organizations and schools;
- 53 (ii) Increasing laboratory diagnostic centers in areas near indigenous or rural  
54 populations;
- 55 (iii) Training local physicians of malaria treatment programs in order to  
56 become integrated as an official health practice in local hospitals and health care  
57 facilities;
- 58

59 3. *Encourages* increased localized research through UNPFII in order to develop  
60 environmental management interventions through employing local and international  
61 health managers for the purpose of:

- 62 (a) Periodic environmental surveillance in areas with high number of malaria  
63 cases;
- 64 (b) Identifying vector-breeding conditions and increasing community awareness  
65 of these conditions;
- 66 (c) Working to eradicate these conditions through methods like clearing bushes,  
67 drying out puddles;
- 68

69 4. *Suggests* the UNPFII and WHO health professionals create networks of  
70 community health workers (CHWs) that serve as organizations of community members  
71 trained to perform diagnostic tests and provide basic treatment;

72

73 5. *Prioritizes* the use of available aid to countries with excessively high  
74 prevalence of malaria in indigenous or rural communities, especially those residing in  
75 Africa where 90% of malaria cases are found;

76

77 6. *Suggests* for the availability of aid in monetary and physical forms from the  
78 UNPFII, WHO, NGOs, and individual international organizations to directly contribute to  
79 this commission;

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81 7. *Invites* developing nations stricken with malaria to dedicate proper funding as  
82 recommended by the Global Malaria Action Plan by:

- 83 (a) Implementing a Monitoring and Evaluation plan to assess the coverage, and  
84 influence of interventions by surveys and health information systems in order to  
85 make improvements on future allocation of funding;

86 (b) Disclosing detailed information on federal spending in combating malaria to  
87 its national citizens and international community.

Passed, Yes: 43 / No: 34 / Abstain: 25