



**Topic Synopsis**  
**WHO, Malaria Control**

**I. Background of Topic**

Malaria has been around for at least 4000 years. It is caused by Plasmodium, a parasite that is transmitted by bites of infected mosquitoes. When the parasites come into the human body, they multiply in the liver, and then infect red blood cells. Fever, headache, and vomiting are common symptoms of malaria. If left untreated, it can quickly become a life-threatening parasite. Malaria is most common in tropical and subtropical areas, including Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

Currently, about 3.3 billion people, or half the world’s population, live in malaria-infected areas. WHO estimates that 190 - 311 million cases and over one million deaths are directly caused by malaria. Malaria is the 5<sup>th</sup> cause of death from infectious diseases worldwide, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause in Africa.

This is a problem to the world because everyone can easily become infected by malaria. It is one of the leading causes of death in the world, so people must come together to put a stop to prevent untimely deaths.

**II. UN Involvement**

The United Nations has been involved for several years. It is working with several different organizations to put an end to malaria. WHO, UNICEF, and UNDP created the World Bank of the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) initiative, in which the committees are working together to alleviate the issue of malaria. The Roll Back Malaria partnership controls and prevents malaria.



**Mission Viejo High School Model United Nations**  
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There have been many campaigns and resolutions set by the United Nations.

These include United Against Malaria, and resolution E/RES/1998/36.

### **III. Possible Solutions**

A possible solution is to spread awareness. This can be done by means of media and education. People need to be educated of the dangers of malaria as well as its symptoms so they can stop malaria in its tracks.

Another solution is to fundraise and ask for donations that will benefit malaria-infected areas. This money can go towards malaria nets and medicine that will both prevent and control malaria.

Lastly, implementing mobile hospitals and clinics will help to care for those infected with malaria. These can be done with correspondence to NGOs.

### **IV. Bloc Positions**

All countries are willing to help the malaria control effort, especially the regions of Africa, Asia, and the Americas as those are the countries that are most highly affected by malaria.

### **V. Guiding Questions**

1. What is the most affective way to prevent malaria?
2. How can the United Nations best control outbreaks of malaria?
3. How is WHO working with UNDP and UNICEF to make the World Bank of the Roll Back Malaria initiative successful?
4. What NGOs are involved?