



# REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



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**STATEMENT  
BY**

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**REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA**

**ON  
AGENDA ITEM 63(B) 2001-2010: DECADE TO ROLL BACK MALARIA IN  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA**

**THE 68<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY**

**NEW YORK  
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Mr. Chairman

Thank you for according my delegation the opportunity to contribute to the motion on the floor .Zambia wishes to align this statement to that made by Fiji on behalf of the G77 and China and the statement by Ethiopia on behalf of the Africa group.

I wish to discuss on Agenda item 63 (b) *2001-2010: Decade to roll back malaria in developing countries particularly in Africa.*

Malaria remains a major public health concern in Zambia, particularly among children under the age of five years and pregnant women, with over 4 million cases per year.

My delegation pays special tribute to the Secretary General on the report as well as the unprecedented support that malaria endemic countries including my country, Zambia have received in the past decade from the global community for malaria control financing.

Mr. Chairman

I wish to echo the concerns on the shortfall in Global fund for malaria, TB and HIV. Increased sustained predictable funding to the global fund will assure availability of Malaria control commodities and consolidate as well as prevent reversal of gains made. My country like many others continues to face resource constraint to enable us continue to increase our contribution to malaria elimination from local resources. Therefore continued support to attain meaningful and sustained progress is needed.

Mr. Chairman

The Government remains committed to malaria control efforts. My country has made remarkable reductions in malaria incidence, and has embarked on an ambitious agenda to eliminate malaria, through the use of surveillance, assured availability of commodities and ***integrated prevention and treatment interventions within the communities.***

In 2012, 72% of Zambian households had at least one mosquito net and in the last 2 years, all districts have been included in residual spraying. 74% of households either have an Insecticide Treated Net or have being sprayed in the past year. 72% of pregnant women received at least two doses of intermittent preventive treatment during their last pregnancy, and since 2004, the national first-line antimalarial treatment has been artemether-lumefantrine .

These efforts have resulted in reductions in malaria incidence and fatalities of about 65%, thus contributing to **MDG 6**. Ultimately Zambia's goal is to eliminate malaria, and this will be achieved by including enhanced surveillance in all key interventions.

Like many malaria endemic countries, Zambia has nevertheless experienced some setbacks and challenges in scaling up some planned interventions due to shortfalls in co-financing of programmes.

My delegation therefore calls for; increased resources applied to research and surveillance to best inform malaria control efforts, prevent development of resistance to drugs used in malaria control, and prevent resurgence where elimination is within sight

Consolidating gains made by maintaining the aspirations of MDG6 in the post 2015 development agenda, and ensuring the

eradication of malaria globally remains a priority global health issue.

I thank you.