

WORLD HEALTH  
ORGANIZATION

Kampala (Uganda)  
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ORGANISATION MONDIALE  
DE LA SANTÉ

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MALARIA CONFERENCE IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

held under the joint auspices of the  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

and the

COMMISSION FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

IN AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

## P r o v i s i o n a l   A g e n d a

1. Welcome address of Uganda Authorities
2. Opening of the Conference by the Director-General, WHO
3. Address by the representative of CCTA
4. Election of the Chairman
5. Adoption of the Agenda
6. Programme of Work
7. Election of the Bureau of the Conference
8. Appointment of the Drafting Committee
9. Section 1: Malaria in Africa\*
  - 1.1 General distribution and prevalence. Data on malaria mortality and morbidity. Importance of malaria as cause of infant mortality, general mortality and morbidity.
  - 1.2 Species of Plasmodia and characteristics of their strains.

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\*In this document, the term "Africa" is intended to indicate "Africa south of the Sahara".

- 1.3 Species and sub-species of vectors and their bionomics.
  - 1.4 Immunity. (Similarity or dissimilarity of immunity in various hyperendemic regions of Africa; duration of immunity after interruption of transmission.)
10. Section 2: Economic importance of Malaria in Africa
- 2.1 Relation to distribution and movements of population.
  - 2.2 Relation to economics and development: to agriculture, industry, transportation, education and social welfare.
    - 2.2.1 Malaria and working output of adults.
  - 2.3 Man-made malaria following economic development.
11. Section 3: Malaria Control
- 3.1 The rationale of malaria control in areas of high communal immunity, and necessary safeguards for the resulting decrease of immunity.
  - 3.2 The relative importance of various methods of malaria control.
  - 3.3 Insecticidal methods.
    - 3.3.1 Imagicide methods: residual methods against African vector species; insecticides, formulations, techniques.
    - 3.3.2 Larval control: indications and methods.
  - 3.4 Possibility of species eradication and comparison of malaria interception against vector eradication.
    - 3.4.1 Experiments of vector eradication in the absence of natural barriers.
  - 3.5 Special African malaria-control problems.
  - 3.6 Existing malaria-control projects and possibility of their extension.
  - 3.7 Suggestions for an antimalaria policy in Africa in co-ordination with programmes to increase food production and raise standards of health.

12. Section 4: Therapeutics
  - 4.1 Modern methods of treatment of malaria in Africa.
  - 4.2 Modern methods of suppressive treatment in African conditions.
  - 4.3 Suggested experiments with modern antimalarials.
13. Section 5: Research and Co-ordination of research on malaria in Africa
  - 5.1 Malaria research projects being carried out and malaria research institutes in Africa.
  - 5.2 Malaria research problems to be studied in Africa.
  - 5.3 Suggestions for improvement of research resources in Africa.
  - 5.4 Suggestions for uniform reporting of field research in malaria control.
14. Section 6: Organization and training
  - 6.1 Malaria-control organization in African territories.
  - 6.2 Training of malaria personnel.
    - 6.2.1 Malaria courses in Africa.
15. Section 7: International Planning
  - 7.1 Present situation of international co-operation in the field of malaria-control in Africa.
  - 7.2 Exchange of information.
  - 7.3 Indication of areas which should receive priority in international planning of malaria control for economic development.
  - 7.4 Danger of importation of anopheline vector species in Africa, or of their exportation from Africa.
    - 7.4.1 Danger of re-introduction of species after their eradication in African areas.

7.5 Suggestions for the collaboration that WHO, alone or with other specialized agencies, might be requested to give to African administrations in the field of malaria control

16. Other subjects

17. Adoption of the report