

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 2943

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 23, 2000

Referred to the Committee on International Relations

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## AN ACT

To authorize additional assistance for international malaria control, and to provide for coordination and consultation in providing assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to malaria, HIV, and tuberculosis.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “International Malaria  
5       Control Act of 2000”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) The World Health Organization estimates  
4 that there are 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 cases of  
5 malaria each year.

6 (2) According to the World Health Organiza-  
7 tion, more than 1,000,000 persons are estimated to  
8 die due to malaria each year.

9 (3) According to the National Institutes of  
10 Health, about 40 percent of the world's population  
11 is at risk of becoming infected.

12 (4) About half of those who die each year from  
13 malaria are children under 9 years of age.

14 (5) Malaria kills one child each 30 seconds.

15 (6) Although malaria is a public health problem  
16 in more than 90 countries, more than 90 percent of  
17 all malaria cases are in sub-Saharan Africa.

18 (7) In addition to Africa, large areas of Central  
19 and South America, Haiti and the Dominican Re-  
20 public, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and  
21 the Middle East are high risk malaria areas.

22 (8) These high risk areas represent many of the  
23 world's poorest nations.

24 (9) Malaria is particularly dangerous during  
25 pregnancy. The disease causes severe anemia and is

1 a major factor contributing to maternal deaths in  
2 malaria endemic regions.

3 (10) Pregnant mothers who are HIV-positive  
4 and have malaria are more likely to pass on HIV to  
5 their children.

6 (11) “Airport malaria”, the importing of ma-  
7 laria by international travelers, is becoming more  
8 common, and the United Kingdom reported 2,364  
9 cases of malaria in 1997, all of them imported by  
10 travelers.

11 (12) In the United States, of the 1,400 cases  
12 of malaria reported to the Centers for Disease Con-  
13 trol and Prevention in 1998, the vast majority were  
14 imported.

15 (13) Between 1970 and 1997, the malaria in-  
16 fection rate in the United States increased by about  
17 40 percent.

18 (14) Malaria is caused by a single-cell parasite  
19 that is spread to humans by mosquitoes.

20 (15) No vaccine is available and treatment is  
21 hampered by development of drug-resistant parasites  
22 and insecticide-resistant mosquitoes.

1 **SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE FOR MALARIA PREVENTION, TREAT-**  
2 **MENT, CONTROL, AND ELIMINATION.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress recognizes the growing  
4 international problem of malaria and the impact of this  
5 epidemic on many nations, particularly in the nations of  
6 sub-Saharan Africa. Congress further recognizes the nega-  
7 tive interaction among the epidemics of malaria, HIV and  
8 tuberculosis in many nations, particularly in the nations  
9 of sub-Saharan Africa. Congress directs the Administrator  
10 of the United States Agency for International Develop-  
11 ment to undertake activities designed to control malaria  
12 in recipient countries by—

13 (1) coordinating with the appropriate Federal  
14 officials and organizations to develop and implement,  
15 in partnership with recipient nations, a comprehen-  
16 sive malaria prevention and control program; and

17 (2) coordinating, consistent with clause (i), ma-  
18 laria prevention and control activities with efforts by  
19 recipient nations to prevent and control HIV and tu-  
20 berculosis.

21 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is  
22 authorized to be appropriated to the President  
23 \$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002  
24 to carry out this paragraph.

1 **SEC. 4. COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—In providing the assistance and  
3 carrying out the activities provided for under this Act, the  
4 Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-  
5 national Development should work in coordination with  
6 appropriate Federal officials.

7 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of such interagency co-  
8 ordination and consultation is to help ensure that the fi-  
9 nancial assistance provided by the United States is utilized  
10 in a manner that advances, to the greatest extent possible,  
11 the public health of recipient countries.

12 (c) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO RECIPIENT  
13 COUNTRIES.—The Administrator of the United States  
14 Agency for International Development shall take appro-  
15 priate steps to provide recipient countries with information  
16 concerning the development of vaccines and therapeutic  
17 agents for, HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis.

18 (d) INFORMATION SPECIFIED.—The Administrator  
19 of the United States Agency for International Develop-  
20 ment should provide to appropriate officials in recipient  
21 countries information concerning participation in, and the  
22 results of, clinical trials conducted by United States Gov-  
23 ernment agencies for vaccines and therapeutic agents for  
24 HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis.

25 (e) CONSIDERATION OF INTERACTION AMONG  
26 EPIDEMICS.—The Administrator of the United States

1 Agency for International Development should consider the  
2 interaction among the epidemics of HIV, malaria, and tu-  
3 berculosis as the United States provides financial and  
4 technical assistance to recipient countries under this Act.

Passed the Senate October 19 (legislative day, Sep-  
tember 22), 2000.

Attest:

GARY SISCO,  
*Secretary.*