

# 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference On

## Malaria Eradication in Post-Conflict Liberia



Mosquito: Malaria Conduit

### Symposium jointly sponsored by

North Carolina A&T State University & the Liberian History, Education Development, Inc. (LIHEDE) in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations, including the Liberian Ministries Health and Social Welfare, Education, Youth and Sports, Labor, Information, Culture Affairs & Tourism, Bnettv.com of Canada, the U.S.-based Congress for Racial Equality, United Nations General Assembly (President), United Nations Millennium Project, Firestone Natural Rubber Company, the U.S.-based Kill Malaria Mosquitoes Now, West Coastal Aerial Applicators, Inc, Tr-Ac-Net, the friends of Liberian organizations, NC A&T State University, AME University, and Cuttington University College in Liberia.

**Abstracts** for full sessions, oral presentation, poster presentations, and technology to defeat malaria are currently being accepted. The abstract submission deadline is August 30, 2006.



**Firestone**  
NATURAL RUBBER COMPANY

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**VENUE:**

1. Cuttington University College, Suakoko, Liberia
2. Monrovia, Liberia

**SUGGESTED THEMES**

1. Exploring Cutting-Edge Technologies for Malaria Eradication in Liberia

**GOAL**

1. To bring together the traditional health and medical practitioners to share knowledge and review the national malaria control and prevention strategies/policies and identify challenges of the 21st century in post-war Liberia.

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 80 % in year 2010.

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE**

- 1) To increase awareness that 90% of Liberian households nationwide receive malaria related messages by 2008
- 2) To seek funding for media (SW Radio Station) to disseminate appropriate health messages relating to all aspects of malaria control
- 3) To seek funding to using environmentally friendly insecticide approved by the WHO, USAID and the Stockholm Convention for insecticide residual spraying to eventually eradicate by 2010 as it was done in developed nations 40 years
- 4) To strengthen working relationships among government agencies, NGOs/INGOs, associations, academic institutions, businesses and industry engaged in malaria control and prevention
- 5) To establish malaria free zone and emergency response team to combat mosquito outbreak upon notification
- 6) To seek help from world renowned individuals and humanitarian agencies as well as religious authorities to advocate or campaign for the eradication of curable malaria

## **EXPECTED CONFERENCE OUTPUT**

**A doable action plan for malaria control and prevention in Liberia.** For example, aerial spraying, ground fogging from vehicles, hand spraying in confined areas and interior spraying of the mosquito vectors

### **Background Information on the Malaria Awareness and Control Campaign**

In the Republic of Liberia malaria is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality. It accounts for 40-45% of the total out patient consultation, 18% of inpatient deaths, and 54-65% of under fives deaths. In other words, an estimate 20, 000 children die annually with an economic overlay of \$40, 000 each year.

The high mortality is linked to the absence of appropriate drugs, inadequately trained personnel and destroyed health infrastructures at all levels of the health care delivery system. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that the recommended first line antimalarial drug (CHQ) and second line anti-malarial drugs (SP) have been shown to be compromised. Resistance to both drugs has risen making them less efficacious. Resistance to chloroquine which was 1<sup>st</sup> line drug for the treatment has been rising and was first noted in Liberia in 1988. Only a long range plan to eradicate the malaria can save the children and the future generation from this debilitating disease-malaria.

LIHEDE's plan is to accelerate Liberia's efforts to control or even eradicate malaria in Liberia over the next five to ten years by engaging other organizations to support its plans to attack Malaria with the same methods that the United States uses to kill mosquitoes and control diseases that threaten its people. This is more important because at least 90% of the population does not have access to adequate health care services.