32. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries to encourage regional and intersectoral collaboration, both public and private, at all levels, especially in education, health, agriculture, economic development and the environment, to advance malaria control objectives;

33. *Calls upon* the international community to support the strengthening of health systems and national pharmaceutical policies, to monitor and fight against the trade in counterfeit antimalarial medicines and prevent their distribution and use, and to support coordinated efforts, inter alia, by providing technical assistance to improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems and their alignment with national plans and systems so as to better track and report changes in coverage, the need for scaling up recommended interventions and the subsequent reductions in the burden of malaria;

34. *Urges* Member States, the international community and all relevant actors, including the private sector, to promote the coordinated implementation and enhance the quality of malaria-related activities, including via the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, in accordance with national policies and operational plans that are consistent with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization and recent efforts and initiatives, including, where appropriate, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, adopted during the Third High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Accra from 2 to 4 September 2008;

35. *Notes* that the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly will provide an opportunity to review progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and in consultation with Member States, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on progress towards achieving the internationally agreed targets for 2010 and an evaluation of the implementation of the first Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa, including recommendations for further actions.

### Global public health

#### High-level segment of Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council, at the high-level segment of its 2009 substantive session (Geneva, 6–9 July) [A/64/3/Rev.1], discussed the theme of “Current global and national trends and their impact on social development, including public health”, in accordance with its decision 2008/257 [YUN 2008, p. 1339].

The Council had before it an April report by the Secretary-General on the topic [E/2009/53] that focused on the effect of current global and national trends on poverty and hunger; social cohesion; public spending on social areas, such as social protection, safety nets, education and health; job security; and food security, along with implications for public health, including health spending and household health-seeking behaviour. The world economy was in the most severe financial and economic crisis since the Great Depression. Unemployment rates were rising in many countries, straining national budgets and putting pressure on household disposable incomes. In many developing countries, that constituted a major setback in efforts to achieve the MDGs, in particular the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger [YUN 2000, p. 51]. The Secretary-General outlined nine joint initiatives taken by CSOs to assist countries and the global community to overcome the crisis, and recommended a range of short-term and medium-to-long-term measures at the global and national levels for managing the impact of current trends.


Parallel to its thematic discussion on 9 July, the Council held round tables on “Social trends and emerging challenges and their impact on public health: renewing our commitment to the vulnerable in a time of crisis” and “Trends in aid and aid effectiveness in the health sector”.

On 10 July, the Council held a dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions on the theme “Regional perspectives on the global economic and financial crisis, including the impact on global public health”. The Council had selected that theme for the item on regional cooperation on 26 March (decision 2009/208).


The Council had before it a May report [E/2009/81] by the Secretary-General that reviewed the state of global health and how it was affected by food insecurity, climate change, conflict, and the recent economic crisis. The report also examined development cooperation for health, of inequalities in health and access to health services, and partnerships for health. Underlining that political leadership at the highest levels could make the greatest difference in galvanizing global and national efforts to promote and protect health, reduce inequalities in health outcomes and access to services, and achieve the MDGs, the Secretary-General highlighted priority actions and recommendations to achieve the health-related MDGs and to ensure...