

**Address by Cameroon's Public Health Minister:
Fourth MIM Pan-African Malaria Conference
Yaounde, Cameroon
November 17, 2005**

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MALE SPEAKER: Throughout the week, we've been having different representatives of the ministries and they have asked us to come and set the tone for the day. I think it's my pleasure, ladies and gentleman, for us to welcome the minister of public health, to give his address. After that, he would award the young investigator with the prize we treasure, won yesterday, and I think at this juncture want to call on the Minister of Public Health to give us this address.

[Applause]

URBAIN OLANUENA AWONO: I'm very happy to come again here and meet you. And for me it's a great pleasure that I join you again today to launch the activities of the debate. Which [inaudible] are focused on the research that transits into implementation. On one hand, you will be dealing with the new intervention scientist as well as making a very presence of the associate legalities of malaria. Malaria seems to persist due to man's behavior and his influence on the environment. Is the team land of the economy better? We suffer from often negligence and it is the research for the solutions for the problems that this possesses for the economy level. That, I'm so glad that these issues are being tackled and discussed today in [inaudible] forum. We should begin tomorrow. In every part of this week, you started looking at better that was

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suggestive, of new intervention trends and discoveries of target molecules. We have gone past the midpoint of these deliberations. I will, however, on vector control. The knowledge base is improving on new ways of attacking the age old enemy. The pronouncement of this week I found that eliminates or kills plasmodium larvae was such a welcome news towards achieving a development and friendly approach for vector control. And you know that is a very sensitive issue for African countries. This is particularly important for Cameroon. Given that a new species of the [inaudible] vector was described here in Cameroon and then after the village, over where it was discovered. We need to know how this new vector behaves and how it can be attacked efficiently. In the course of today, you will also be discussing the setting up and follow-up of [inaudible] trials and this is a very sensitive issue, too. And talking about invasive trials you know that we need now to question the whole environment and take the ways, the best ways, to involve the communities and explain to them what is going on. That's very important because it appears many misunderstandings in some places. So, you need to take that into account. I wish to say that I was very happy, too, to learn last night that the Young Malaria Scientist Award was given to an individual whose work is devoted throughout the community, [inaudible] for the rapid admission of the

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[inaudible] antibody response to arrange of plasmodium antigens. That award was also given to a young Cameroon lady, Dr. Genevieve Ginny Fouda Amou'ou. It makes me feel proud of the new crop of young scientists we have in this country.

[inaudible] to yours and our support for scientists that [inaudible] in development. However, while we wait for the vaccine, we need to be reminded of the many interventions that have been tried out in smaller testings and are ready to be scheduled. These new intervention methods, are particularly important and need new addition, so that research can be taken into practice for the benefit of the population. With a country of this size, on such a process this week, so that in the near future we can confidently say that we brought a [inaudible] and roll back malaria. The [inaudible] conference has to achieve this challenge. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

MALE SPEAKER: Could we call on Dr. Genevieve Ginny Fouda Amou'ou to come forward and receive the prize?

[Applause] Okay. She's very ill [laughter] and—[Applause]

[Inaudible] [Applause] [Inaudible] Bye-bye!

[Applause]

[END RECORDING]

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